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BRITISH CAUSE DEATH OF 100 AT BANGALORE

Indian Patriots Reply to Police Gun-Fire With Grenades at Munitions Center

HEAVIEST TOLL TO DATE

Traffic and Shops Closed in Bombay—Harbor Occupied by Troops

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ROME, October 9.—One hundred deaths occurred in Bangalore, Mysore, one of the principal munitions industry centers in India since the start of the current World War, when British police raided a factory and clashed with the operatives. Fired on by the police, the operatives resisted by throwing hand-grenades of their own making, 100 deaths on both sides ensuing—the heaviest toll since the start of the uprisings in India.

Bombay Harbor is under occupation by British troops, with harbor work suspended and traffic and shops closed. In Calcutta, too, all commerce is at a standstill.

Patriots Shoot at Plane

Anti-British elements, hiding in suburban woods, shot at a British reconnaissance plane, wounded the pilot and caused the plane to make a forced landing.

Secretary of State for India Leopold S. Amery's strong statement on the Indian situation has thus brought about serious repercussions with increasing blood-shed, and the crisis has seriously been aggravated.

Furthermore, anti-British riots on a far larger scale are now expected as the British Parliament has reopened its deliberations on the Indian question following Secretary of State for India Leopold S. Amery's declaration of the British Government's intention to bomb India.

The total silence kept by the British Government in India regarding Mahatma Gandhi's health is interpreted by the 400,000,000 people of India as meaning that Britain is drafting a vindictive policy against this "greatest prisoner in the world" and may, conceivably, be scheming inordinate plots to preclude all possibilities of the Mahatma's existence hatching another independence movement.

Terrorism Likely

This intransigence on the part of the Indian populace, it is expected, will find egress through terroristic acts against the British authorities.

A communique issued by the British authorities in Quetta, Baluchistan, western India, describes the impoverished conditions prevailing there in this vein: "With the railways destroyed two months ago, this area has been isolated from other parts of India, causing a dearth of such daily necessities as sugar, oil, wheat, etc. With the meager stocks commanded by the British army, the inhabitants have been thrown into the depths of misery."

BRITAIN IS CONFRONTED BY ACUTE FUEL DEARTH

17,000 Extra Coal-Miners Fail To Achieve Average in Weekly Output

Domei

LISBON, October 9.—Reflecting the increasing dearth of fuel in Britain, the British Government is desperately exerting its efforts to cope with the fuel problem for the coming winter, it was learned here today.

About one-fourth of the total coal deficit is expected to be covered by economizing on the usage of coal, it was learned.

Endeavoring to increase its production, some 17,000 men were employed in coal mines within the last five months, but they failed to achieve the expected weekly average in coal production.

Meanwhile, the special discussion on the fuel problem which was started last week is still being continued in Parliament, it was said.

Kuriyama Leaves Saigon

Domei

SAIGON, October 10.—Shigeru Kuriyama, Secretary-General of the Japanese Ambassadorial office in French Indo-China, after stopping over here last night left for Tokyo by plane today.

Captured Arms to Be Exhibite[illegible]

On the occasion of the grand festival of the Yasukuni Shrine for the enshrinement of fallen heroes which will begin on October 15, a wide assortment of captured enemy arms will be on display to the general public. Top: Plane on left is a Hawker Hurricane fighter, while that at right is a Curtiss P 40. Botto[illegible]ut in bold relief against a vivid ba[illegible] the background depicting the fall [illegible]r are (left to right): Vickers light ta[illegible] gun; and a Vickers 3.7 inch mountai[illegible]

BEREAVED FAMILIES COMING TO YASUKUNI

Will Attend Enshrinement Festival for 15,021 Heroes From October 15

With the extraordinary grand festival of the Yasukuni Shrine for the enshrinement of the spirits of 15,021 fallen heroes starting on October 15, members of the bereaved families throughout Japan are scheduled to arrive in Tokyo in a steady stream. The first group of 51 arrived at Tokyo Station from Taiwan at 8 a.m. Saturday.

The members of the bereaved families from Taiwan was led by Ko Wakeshima of the Culture and Education Bureau of the Taiwan Government-General, Jenji Tanaka of the Taihoku Military Relief Association, and Shigejiro Kimikado of the Education Section of the General Affairs Department in Taihoku Province. Upon their arrival at Tokyo Station, they were greeted by many Government officials as well as friends. Among the 51 members of the party, Mrs. Nobu Nakajima, 62-year-old mother of the late Superior Private Minoru Nakajima who met his brave death in the battle of Yamhsien in 1940, attracted wide attention when she alighted from the train with the ashes of her deceased son in her arms and with her nephew Masaji Yonemura leading her by the hand. The ashes are to be interred in the cemetery of her family temple, Tokusenji, Horinouchi, Kawasaki.

At the Akihabara Station the party was met by the members of the Dai Nippon Women's Association and was guided to the Shibataya Inn in Kanda Ward. They are scheduled to worship at the Yasukuni Shrine early Sunday morning.

In an interview with a Domei correspondent, Jin Yamamoto, 66-year-old father of the late Captain Tadashi Yamamoto, made the following remark: "My son Tadashi was killed in the battle of Nanning while he was fighting as a member of a certain company which volunteered to undertake a most dangerous task. I was informed that he died a brave death and that he was granted a citation by the commander of the

(Continued on Page 2)

Allies Are Facing Serious Situation In Asia, Says Craigie

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 9.—"The situation which the Allies are confronting in East Asia cannot be regarded lightly with self-indulgence," Sir Robert Craigie, former British ambassador to Tokyo, stated in his first interview upon his return to England, it was revealed according to dispatches from London. He further added "there are about 400 to 500 British subjects now remaining in Japan, out of which less than about 100 are anxious to return to England.". Sir Robert Craigie and 1,100 British repatriates reached a certain port on the northwestern coast of England today on board the El Nil and Narkunda.

HOLY SEE TURNS DOWN TAYLOR'S MACHINATIONS

Myron Taylor, U.S. Envoy, Tried to Make Pope Denounce Axis

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BUENOS AIRES, October 9.—Machinations by Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's special envoy to the Vatican, to inveigle the pope into open condemnation of the Axis were seen through and turned down, according to Washington reports quoting Catholic sources in America.

Taylor showed the Allies' arbitrary and unilateral "peace formula" to the Pope and engineered to wheedle him into open denunciation of the Axis, but the Pope saw this through and, considering the presence of Catholics in the Axis and in the Allied countries alike, turned a deaf ear to the American envoy, the reports also reveal.

The same reports say that Taylor's present visit to London is to report the result of his conferences with the Pope to the British Government.

JAVA T[illegible]EBRATE REVIV[illegible] TRAFFIC

Native La[illegible]ll Be Honored by C[illegible]er for Reco[illegible] Efforts

Domei

BATAV[illegible]10.—A festival to celebra[illegible]ete reconstruction of th[illegible] in Java will be held at [illegible] the Japanese Military A[illegible]n on October 14 with th[illegible] of Lieutenant-General H[illegible]ura, Supreme Commande[illegible]panese Forces in Java a[illegible]thorities concerned, it [illegible] today.

Incident[illegible]jected festival coincides [illegible]tivities of the 70th anniv[illegible]he opening of the railwa[illegible]etween Tokyo and Yoko[illegible] also will be held on [illegible]

The rail[illegible] highways and bridges in [illegible] completely destroyed by [illegible] troops in their retreat.

The re[illegible] works which were star[illegible] complete subjugation o[illegible] made remarkable prog[illegible]he sincere cooperation [illegible] laborers and were comp[illegible]ly, it was disclosed.

The cele[illegible] be featured by the attend[illegible]rge number of native lab[illegible]ere employed in the rec[illegible] work. During the cere[illegible]tenant-General Imamura [illegible]tters of merits and a su[illegible] to 15 native laborers w[illegible] distinguished services.

In appr[illegible] the laborers' faithful se[illegible]uthorities have arranged t[illegible]m free admittance to th[illegible]al Theater in Batavia a[illegible] movie houses in the isla[illegible]ber 14 and 15. These thea[illegible]ill be opened to the pub[illegible]charge for the two-day pe[illegible]

In additi[illegible]ed street cars will run [illegible]he streets of Batavia an[illegible] on these two days, while [illegible] and bus fares will be red[illegible]f, it was also learned.

His Imperial Majesty Grants Decoration To German Banker

In recognition of the valuable service rendered for the promotion of the Japan-German economic relations, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant the Third Class Order of the Sacred Treasure to Hans Albert Willhelm Treue, former Director of the German National Bank (Reichsbank) who is now the Director of the Dresden Bank, it was disclosed on Saturday.

CRUELTY OF DUTCH TOLD BY EVACUEES

Japanese Repatriates Reveal Details of Maltreatment Suffered During Confinement

When the rising tides of war finally reached the former Netherlands East Indies, agitated Dutch officials swiftly interned the 110 Japanese residents of Menado on the northern coast of the Celebes, placing them first in the Sasaran internment camp, later confining them in the barracks at Kawan Kowan, says a Domei correspondent.

On December 29, the Japanese were loaded into 13 trucks, taken 250 kilometers away to the port of Belang, on the northeastern coast of the island. The harassed Dutchmen, giving the evacuees no time to rest, then crammed the Japanese into the hatches of a tiny, filthy steamer which carried them to Macassar.

The extreme maltreatment these Japanese suffered at the hands of the arrogant Dutch, the cruelty of the former masters of the East Indies, the hellish conditions which were forced upon the evacuees are described by Hiroshi Kata of the Futaba Trading Company in Menado. He says:

"At Belang Harbor, we asked a doctor if we could leave the sick and the old so that they might sail later on, but our request being coldly rejected I carried Mr. Yamada, a very old man, on my shoulders when we boarded the ship. We climbed down a ladder which led to the hatch, commonly used for coal storage.

"The soldiers hurried us down into the hatch with their swords drawn. After the last one had climbed down the ladder, it was taken away. The children began crying. We were tortured by thirst, because we had had nothing to drink since the night before, while the hold was so hot that it was like a burning dungeon. We felt as if we had been thrust into a hell of thirst and hunger. Some native soldiers threw two or three pieces of bread to our children, but we refused to accept them. We were then determined to endure any kind of harsh treatment in the belief that the Japanese troops would surely rescue us before long.

"Finally the ship left the harbor but we had no knowledge where we were heading for. It was about 9 p.m. The boat pitched heavily on the high waves and even the young ones became seasick. The next morning at 7 a.m. breakfast, which consisted of rice, eggs, water, and salt, was sent down. They were put into a big basket which was tied to the end of the rope.

We became covered with coal dust, the hatch into which we had been pushed being packed with coal. The last day of 1941 passed gloomily away and 1942 dawned upon us amid tremendous agony and suffering. Most of us were too tired to stand and welcome the new year, but the younger ones stood up and looking toward the sky solemnly pledged their determination to endure any kind of torture to attain final victory. On the night of January 3, the ship anchored in Macassar Harbor. From there it sailed on to Surabaya where we got off the ship on 6th. From the harbor we were moved to the Sinkan internment camp, which was located in the central part of Java. On January 15, we were again transferred to Tjilatsap where we were immediately put aboard the evacuation ship Craymar which carried us to Australia."

The Japanese residents in Macassar who numbered 615 were first interned in the Sinkan internment camp where they were joined by some 13 evacuees from Boeton. On December 29 they were moved to Macassar Harbor where they met 168 Japanese evacuees who had been transported from other places such as New Guinea, Bali, Lombok, Amboina and Ternate. At Macassar they were all packed in the Dutch

(Continued on Page 2)

Survivors of Lisbon Maru at Moji; Voice Indignation at U.S. Action

Gallantry of Japanese Who Rescued British War Prisoners Described in Eye-Witness Accounts of Disaster Caused by Cowardly American Submarine

Carrying an undisclosed number of British war prisoners who narrowly escaped death thanks to the gallantry of Japanese stalwarts when the Army transport Lisbon Maru with 1,800 British war prisoners on board was sunk in the East China Sea by a cowardly American submarine, an undisclosed ship arrived in Moji at 2 p.m. Saturday.

"Our country, compatriots, look at the fact!" these surviving British war prisoners shouted from the house-tops with clenched fists, their eyes glaring with irrepressive wrath over the brutal callousness of the American forces which left their comrades to die in the open sea.

With one voice and in the highest terms these surviving British prisoners referred to the strength and the warm-heartedness of the Imperial Forces and lauded the gallantry of Japanese mariners.

Following the quarantine, the British war prisoners were transferred to a train which left Moji at 7 p.m.

Sub-Lieutenant Hideo Wada, Commander of the transportation of the war prisoners, who directed the rescue atop the mast of the sinking Lisbon Maru, described the scene of the disaster as follows:

"'We must rescue the British war prisoners,' was the first and foremost thought which leaped to our minds when the ship met the disaster. It was just the hour for the roll-call of the prisoners. Somewhat taken aback, they were about to make a stampede. 'Don't worry. Japanese planes and warships will come to your rescue,' we told them. The commotion died down. It was encouraging to note that they had come to have such trust in the Imperial Forces during a brief war prisoners' camp life.

"All the Japanese, of course, were prepared to share a common fate with the British war prisoners. That is why we put on life-buoys all at one time.

"The fact that we were able to rescue the majority of the British war prisoners was due to my subordinates' and the prisoners' obedience to the commander, the prisoners' reliance on us and the brave action of the Navy men in the face of the enemy."

The gunners who were on board the ship and who rendered distinguished services include Corporal Ryozo Mogi, of Takagi-cho, Aka-

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S., BRITAIN ABOLISH EXTRALITY IN CHINA

Again Make Gesture to Appease Chungking Clamoring for Quick Action

The United States and British governments announced on October 9 that their extraterritorial rights in China would be abolished, according to a Lisbon dispatch. The moves came on the eve of the Double Tenth National Festival of China.

Both America and Britain are supposed to know better than anybody else that they will not promote themselves in China by such moves, say well-informed quarters here in commenting on the latest Anglo-American gesture.

The question immediately arises what rights, extraterritoriality or otherwise, America and Britain have in China to surrender.

All Interests Gone

The principal rights and interests of Britain in China, located at Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, and Canton, and those of America, located at Peking and Shanghai, have all of them been in the hands of either the Imperial Army of Japan or the National Government of China at Nanking.

Certainly Chungking will not be pleased with the latest actions of America and Britain. It is not after the show of a thing, to which the American and British surrender of extrality in China amounts to.

The only explanation of the American and British move is that they were in the nature of a reply, ineffectual though it was, to the importunate demands of Chungking for some action which would show that America and Britain would stand at its side in the struggle with Japan.

Observers with an expert knowledge of the psychology of Chungking have no doubt that very soon America and Britain will regret having acted as they have.

America and Britain, it will be recalled, have made quite a number of promises to Chungking. They have made some excuse or other from redeeming the pledges. At the time they promised the surrender of their extraterritorial rights in China they were pressed by Chungking for action on the question of establishing a second front against Japan in East Asia.

For America and Britain to open up a second front in East Asia is as utterly impossible as for them to place a sizeable army in the field against Germany on the European continent.

If America and Britain cared so much for China as they want the world to believe they do, they ought to have made their present moves before the China Affair.

The lukewarm attitude they invariably adopted each time they were asked by Chungking to relinquish their extraterritorial rights in China is the most devastating argu-

(Continued on Page 2)

ALL CHINA OBSERVES DOUBLE TENTH FETE

Chinese Must Wake Up and Fight, Says Canton Citizens' Statement

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

NANKING, October 10.—The first Double Tenth National Festival since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was celebrated here today.

A grand ceremony was held in Nanking at the Grand Hall of the National Government, attended by President Wang Ching-wei and other high Government officials. A military review participated in by several thousand troops took place at 10 a.m. Mr. Wang inspected the march-past. A plane formation from the newly established Central Military Aviation Training Corps also took part.

Shanghai Holds Fete
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

SHANGHAI, October 10.—Shanghai celebrated the Double Tenth National Festival when an impressive ceremony was held in the Grand Hall of the Municipality at 8 a.m. today under the auspices of the Shanghai Peace Preservation Corps and the local branch of the Rural Pacification Corps.

The Chinese Anti-British and America Society put up 25,000 felicitation posters throughout the city. Festive functions and open-air rallies were also held.

Wuhan in Gala Mood
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

HANKOW, October 10—An impressive ceremony in celebration of the Double Tenth National Festival was held today in Wuhan under the auspices of Government and military organs.

Mass rallies, entertainments, lantern processions and lecture meetings featured the celebration in the Wuhan district.

Canton Holds Rallies
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

CANTON, October 10—Principal functions in celebration of the Double Tenth National Festival here today were the mass rallies under the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Tower, open-air lectures and entertainments, processions of students and a field meet participated in by 10,000 Japanese and Chinese. A gala atmosphere prevailed.

900,000 Hold Celebration
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

HONGKONG, October 10.—The 900,000 Chinese here celebrated the Double Tenth National Festival today in a gala atmosphere. Japanese and Chinese national flags were hoisted at every house entrance, while fire-crackers, the ban on which has been

(Continued on Page 2)

LOYANG RAIDED BY ARMY UNITS; DAMAGE HEAVY

Wild Eagles Blast Chungking Stronghold for About One Hour

WILLKIE ESCAPES DEATH

Bombing Marks Beginning of Fifth Drive to Annihilate Sino-Communist Forces

[Map on Page 2]

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

AT A CERTAIN BASE IN NORTH CHINA, October 10—Army Wild Eagles went into action on the morning of October 8, the tenth Imperial Rescript Observance Day, blasting Loyang, Honan Province, to open the fifth drive for the annihilation of the Chinese Communist forces and for bolstering peace and order, the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China announced today.

Leaving a certain base at 8 a.m., a large formation of several scores of planes raided Loyang, the seat of the headquarters of Chiang Tingwen's army. Commencing their bombing at 11:30 a.m., the Wild Eagles blasted military establishments in and out of the city, including airfields, hanggars and runaways, and bombed Chiang Ting-wen's army headquarters for about an hour, the announcement revealed.

All planes returned safely, the announcement concluded.

1st War Zone Base

The ancient city of Loyang along the Lung-Hai railway is the seat of the headquarters of Chungking's first war zone. The city is divided into two sectors comprising of the eastern (the main) and western walled cities which are about one kilometer apart.

The western walled city houses, besides the war zone headquarters, the military school, the army clothing depot, munitions factories, the army ordnance depot, wireless stations and other military establishments.

Subjected to the activities of our Wild Eagles in May this year at the time of the raid on the Great Plain, Loyang was badly hit. The enemy has since been making desperate efforts for its reconstruction. General Chiang Ting-wen, who succeeded General Wei Li-huang, has been directing guerilla warfare in North China with this city as his stronghold.

Willkie Escapes Death

Domei

LISBON, October 9.—Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's special envoy to Chungking, narrowly escaped death yesterday when the Japanese airmen bombed the Chungking forces along a railroad line in the vicinity of Loyang, Honan Province, according to a Chungking dispatch received here today.

Willkie who has been inspecting the front lines of the Yellow River sector was touring along the railroad in a handcar accompanied by Captain Chiang Wei-kuo, the eldest son of Chiang Kai-shek, when the Japanese planes unloaded their bombs, the report said.

Despite his usual big talks, the report added, Roosevelt's special envoy fled in confusion at the sight of the Japanese bombers.

Blast Enemy Headquarters

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN NORTH CHINA, October 10.—A large formation of Japanese warplanes, taking off from an undisclosed base in North China, carried out a smashing raid on Loyang, headquarters of the First War Zone under the command of General Chiang Tingwen, from 11 a.m. October 8, it was announced by the Japanese Forces in North China today.

The Japanese Wild Eagles not only blew to bits enemy military installations in and around the city, including the airfield, hangars, and runaways, but also subjected the headquarters of General Chiang Ting-wen to a furious one-hour raid.

All the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

Hitler Felicitates Wang

Domei

BERLIN, October 9.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler today sent a cable of felicitations to President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, on the eve of the Double Tenth Festival of China, congratulating the latter on the remarkable development achieved by the National Government.

ALLIES LOSE GRASP OF RICH RESOURCES

Halifax Says Anglo-Americans Now Depend on Scientists For Success in War

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington speaking before an assembly of scientists, engineers, investors, and manufacturers at Pittsburgh on October 7, said that his hearers were fighters in brain warfare and that on their efforts depended the success or failure of tiding over the difficulty which confronted the allied nations due to the capture of important natural resources by the Axis nations. The following is the gist of the speech, according to a Washington dispatch, reports Domei from Buenos Aires:

"The Allied nations still entertain the fallacy that they have perfect control over the natural resources of the world. Very few of the Anglo-American people are aware of the great change which is taking place in the world since 1939, especially after the outbreak of the war in the Pacific.

"The Allied nations have lost the oilfields of the East Indies and Burma under the heavy pressure of the Japanese Forces, while some of the oilbeds in the Soviet Union are now changing hands as a result of the German offensive.

"In 1939, the Axis nations had no resources of rubber, and they were entirely dependent upon their stocks or on artificial rubber. Today, they have 91 per cent of the entire rubber production in the world under their control. In 1939, only 25 per cent of the world's bauxite was under Axis control, whereas at present, they have 66 per cent of this valuable ore in their hands. As for iron ore, they had under their control only 7 per cent of the total output in 1939. Today, they have 44 per cent.

"In the same manner, their control over various materials of importance has considerably increased. For instance, they had only 9 per cent of tin under their control three years ago. Now, they have 74 per cent. They had only 10 per cent of manganese; now they have 35 per cent. They had only 8 per cent of oil; now they have 21 per cent. The hemp under their control was only 6 per cent, but it has increased to 36 per cent in these three years. These figures tell most eloquently the unfavorable change which is taking place in the world situation of late."

HIGHWAY TO LINK ITALY WITH BALKAN NATIONS

Italo-Bulgarian Discussions Result in Decision to Construct 600 Kilometer Road

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ROME, October 9.—The construction of a 60 kilometer through-highway starting from the two Balkan ports of Durazzo, Albania, and Antivari, Yugoslavia, passing through Sofia, Bulgaria, and ending at Lutzk on the banks of the Danube River has been decided upon as a result of the discussions now being carried on between Bulgarian Commerce Minister Nikolas Sacharieff and Premier Benito Mussolini and Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, it was learned here yesterday.

Minister Sacharieff's discussions with the Italian leaders, it is understood, are aimed at strengthening Italo-Bulgarian economic relations, developing Bulgarian industries and bolstering trade between the two countries.

Regarding the projected Balkan highway, which will link the Balkan states with Italy, observers here believe that it will become one of the most important arteries for the construction of a new order in Europe. In addition, it is pointed out that since Lutzk is connected by an oil pipe-line with the petroleum-producing city of Brosteni in Rumania, Axis operations in the Mediterranean will be greatly facilitated in the future.

Bereaved Families Coming to Yasukuni

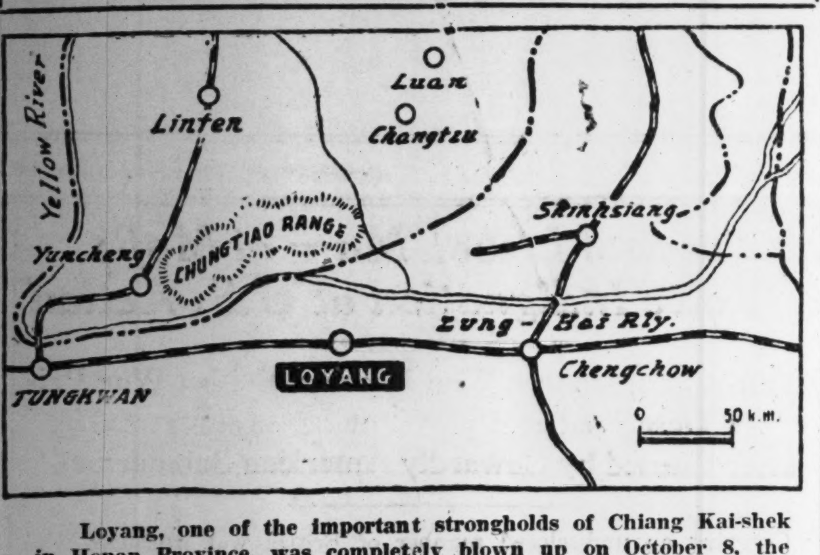
(Continued From Page 1)

unit. I have been looking forward to this special occasion. I feel I am greatly honored to be able to attend this ceremony."

The second party of 54 is scheduled to arrive in Tokyo Monday morning.

In commemoration of the extraordinary grand festival of the Yasukuni Shrine, the Communications Ministry has lately designed a memorial stamp to be issued at the post-offices in Kojimachi and Kudan. The stamp is designed with cherry-blossoms decorating the second shrine gate in the center, with the gate to the worship hall in the background, and with the ensigns of the Army and Navy on the sides.

Loyang Blasted



Loyang, one of the important strongholds of Chiang Kai-shek in Honan Province, was completely blown up on October 8, the Tenth Imperial Rescript Observance Day, when picked units of the Japanese Army Air Force carried out a large scale bombing. (See story on Page 1)

Cruelty of Dutch Told by Evacuees

(Continued From Page 1)

ship which had brought the 168 Japanese evacuees to Macassar. The ship took them to Surabaya on January 2 from where they were transferred to the Gyauie Internment camp in the central part of the island, till they finally boarded the Craymar which transported them to Australia. The harsh and brutal treatment of the evacuees by the Dutch during the voyage from Macassar to Surabaya was more than words can explain. Masutaro Murata, president of the Japanese Club of Macassar, indignantly tells of their treatment as follows:

"Before getting on board the ship we had to go through a humiliating physical examination. On the ocassion all our money, jewels, fountain pens, watches, pencils and even our glasses were confiscated. After the examination, each of us was pushed into the hatch under the threat of rifles. When I suddenly found myself in the hatch, it was so dark that I could not see an inch ahead. I felt as though I had been driven into the darkness of hell. Someone called out to me, telling me to close my eyes, and leading me by the hand he placed me among others. When I opened my eyes, I could faintly discern many other Japanese among whom I found a friend of mine, Mr. Matsuzawa of the Southern Regions Development Association. I was so happy to meet someone I knew that I could not keep the tears from my eyes."

The Japanese evacuees from Lombok, Ambotna and Ternate were transported from those islands to Macassar on December 25 where they joined the others brought from various places in the Celebes. Susumu Shiobara of the Southern Regions Development Association in New Guinea revealed the following about the heartless attitude of the Dutch: "When we were pushed down into the hatch, the glasses worn by the old people were taken off and pieces of cake in the hands of small children were taken away from them. A certain mother who was of Taiwanese nationality cried when her child was treated harshly. I can still recall that pitiful scene. On the same occasion three old men fell from the ladder."

Konosuke Yamashita 53 years old, who was arrested in Lombok, was treated as if he were a criminal. He said that the two policemen who arrested him at his home, took him to the police station with their pistols pointed at him all the way, while he was ordered to walk with his hands over the entire distance of some 32 kilometers. He then indignantly added that he had been arrested when he was washing his face and was not allowed even to get dressed. In the island of Lombok, other Japanese residents, namely Mr. Umetani and Mr. Tamai, were taken to the police station with their arms bound by a cord amid a crowd of people. When Mr. Tamai, upon meeting his wife and son at the police station, gently stroked his son's head, a policeman kicked his wife and son and took them away. The same policeman, Mr. Tamai said, used to visit his home and play with his son before the war, but he acted as though he were a different person.

In order to write down all the incidents which illustrate the maltreatment suffered by the Japanese internees, many more pages would be required.

It can be remarked without hesitation, however, that the Japanese internees never faltered under the misery and suffering which they had to endure either on the evacuation ships or in the internment camps. The more they had to endure, the more determined they were to fight. How they envied those who were fighting on the front lines, crushing the enemy forces in battle after battle! There are many other internees in Australia, who are determined to remain. Those who have repatriated hope above all that those who have remained will be able to resume their former occupations.

All China Observes Double Tenth Fete

(Continued From Page 1)

released for the first time in a long while, sent lively sounds throughout the city.

Representatives of the Chinese people and various associations issued a joint declaration, emphasizing that maintenance of close unity with Japan in accordance with the injunctions of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen is the way to China's progress.

Must Wake Up

Domei

CANTON, October 10.—China must awaken to the vital need of protecting the Greater East Asia against foreign exploitation and share the burden of defending the Co-Prosperity Sphere with Japan which has been achieving successive victories over the United States and Great Britain since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, declared the statement issued by the Council of the Representatives of Canton citizens on the occasion of the Double Tenth Festival.

China which has a history of long-standing is rich in materials and manpower, the statement stressed, and if Japan and China maintain an attitude of sincerity toward each other they will surely succeed in bringing about perfect unity and collaboration between them.

The statement urged the Chinese populace to take action and extend their whole-hearted cooperation toward the Japanese authorities in establishing the Greater East Asia, for "Morality values action and not empty talk."

Referring to the Double Tenth Festival, the statement advised the Chinese people to take right cognizance of the following three points; namely, the founding of the Chinese Republic which materialized 31 years ago, the present state of affairs surrounding China, and the future responsibility of their country.

The establishment of the Republic, the statement continued, meant the success of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen which was made possible by the aid of the Chinese military, monetary donations from the Chinese overseas, news and propaganda disseminated by the press, and last but not the least, the aid of friendly Japan.

The revolutionary movement initiated by Dr. Sun, the statement revealed, had its headquarters not in China but in Tokyo which were given support by notable Japanese in various walks of life.

The statement pointed out that the China Dynasty in its effort to curry favor with foreign Powers allowed them to carve out its territory in disregard of the effects such action might have upon the interests of Japan.

As a result, the Chinese people revolted against and overthrew the Dynasty in a serious attempt to establish the Republic of China with their own strength. This revolution, the statement emphasized, perfectly coincided with the spirit of Japan which is striving to make Greater East Asia secure from foreign evils.

U.S., Britain Abolish Extrality in China

(Continued From Page 1)

ment against the stand of America and Britain that they have the interests of China at heart.

Sees as Mere Gesture

Domei

LISBON, October 9.—It was revealed that the American State Department today announced that the United States will abolish extraterritoriality in China on the occasion of China's Double Tenth Festival, which falls tomorrow, according to reports reaching here from Washington.

The British government likewise made a similar announcement, according to the same report.

However, the foregoing is regarded merely as a "friendly gesture toward the impotent Chungking regime and is actually meaningless," the same reports conclude.

SURVIV[illegible]IVE ABOA[illegible]SPORT

(Conti[illegible]ge 1)

saka-ku. T[illegible] Class Private Hikoji [illegible] of Minami-Tanaka-cho, [illegible] Tokyo; Second-Class P[illegible]zo Mihori, of Higashi[illegible] Naka-ku, Yokohama; [illegible] Class Private Shusho [illegible]asaki-mura, Katsushika-gu[illegible] Prefecture. In response [illegible]s of questions posed [illegible]ss, the actual sinking [illegible] was described in th[illegible] vein:

"It was jus[illegible] a.m. that I happened [illegible] the sixth torpedo dis[illegible] the submarine rus[illegible]our vessel. If it score[illegible] our ship, it will sha[illegible] pieces, we were infor[illegible] squad-leader Corporal [illegible] gave us the order[illegible]e torpedo which wa[illegible]d our ship from a [illegible]0 meters. Surprised [illegible]ut faithful to the or[illegible] our cannon with [illegible] the torpedo, a[illegible]n looked ahead of[illegible] that we had sco[illegible]. During drills th[illegible]ce of hitting such [illegible] objective, but Pro[illegible]ndoubtedly with us [illegible]

Rushing [illegible] captain in spite of [illegible] directing his crew [illegible]ns against the Ame[illegible] and when his ship [illegible] remaining on the [illegible]last of the prisoners [illegible] to the life boats. S[illegible] captain of the Lisb[illegible]rawn much praise f[illegible] action. Arriving [illegible]in Tsuneda said, "I[illegible]e caused so much t[illegible] the following acco[illegible]ng:

"I rus[illegible] bridge immediately [illegible] the warning that we[illegible]tacked by an enemy s[illegible] soon as I got to the [illegible]lo came tearing thro[illegible] toward us. I thought [illegible] has come and closed m[illegible] this first shot was a d[illegible]ot explode. The second [illegible]e at us, then a third. [illegible]hese by maneuvering, [illegible] and a fifth cut through[illegible]oward us. The fourth [illegible]ch was shot at us from [illegible]it us on the starboard.

"I ord[illegible]ship to be turned to starb[illegible]rder to avoid the fifth to[illegible]t by this time a part of [illegible]ine-room and the starboar[illegible] were shipping water. [illegible] aft hatches began to be [illegible]l with water. I decided [illegible] could do no more and se[illegible]e request for help.

"The [illegible]pedo came at us at 7:10 a.m[illegible] was five minutes later th[illegible]urth torpedo hit us. The fif[illegible]passed us from the starboa[illegible] port. As the sixth torpedo [illegible]ring in upon us, our courag[illegible]ner hit it at a distance [illegible]eters.

"But [illegible] already too late. We tried t[illegible] the ship from sinking by [illegible]the boiler rooms, but becaus[illegible]lls burst soon after we we[illegible] ship could no longer move. [illegible]ater kept rising and finally [illegible] sank."

Capt[illegible]neda was born in Odawa[illegible]ars ago. He graduated fr[illegible] Tokyo Third Middle School[illegible]om the Tokyo Higher Merca[illegible]rine School. At his home [illegible]ojicho, Shinagawa-ku in To[illegible]is wife Fuji, two sons and t[illegible]ters.

Lie[illegible]olonel Stuart, 48 years old, [illegible]ghest ranking officer amon[illegible]tish war prisoners who survi[illegible] recent sinking of the Lisbo[illegible] said:

"E[illegible] I was a boy, I wanted to be[illegible]oldier. We entered the war t[illegible]or Britain and its ally Ameri[illegible]like my comrades, was taken [illegible]er after a fierce battle. I have [illegible]mments to make on the war its[illegible]ecause I am now a war prisone[illegible] However, no words can express [illegible]r chagrin over the fact that so many of our comrades are no longer with us because of the thoughtle[illegible]nd reckless conduct of an Americ[illegible]bmarine. This atrocious act o[illegible]art of America is to be deplor[illegible]nd all of my comrades are e[illegible]gly glad to hear that throug[illegible]enerosity of the Japanese au[illegible], our safety will be made kn[illegible] our wives and children. Ou[illegible]ope is that peace will soon be [illegible]d."

B[illegible]uf Weiteres:
[illegible]DEN SONNTAG
[illegible]GESCHLOSSEN

Loh[illegible]eyer's Restaurant

BRITAIN ON ROAD TO RUIN

There is a saying by an ancient warrior about crushing the strong and helping the weak.

Is not this the saying that rules this day?

We seem to think that nations owe the greatness they have today to warriors who believed in teaching like this saying.

Even Britain, an old country, once had what is called "Knighthood."

British history has examples of a warrior meeting armed men and helping peaceable peasants and tradesmen, to the glory of the whole class of warriors.

We are afraid it is out of place here to say that there is reason for suspecting that the way of the Knight of crushing the strong and helping the weak was not entirely out of keeping with the cunning and calculating nature of the British as a whole.

Only for Own Interest

It is admitted on all hands that everything done by Britain was to promote itself in the world and that it never departed from the policy of meeting strong countries only after it had seen that weaker nations were with it.

Anyway, by means fair or foul, Britain has worked itself into its present position.

The thing we want the reader to note is that there has been the end of the British way of the warrior since Britain was defeated by Japan in the War of Greater East Asia, and that there is every sign that Britain is going to pieces.

People in Britain say that this is wartime, when one is expected to be impatient of anything associated with the enemy. But there are rules even in Hell, as was said by Goethe.

We have Britain, recognized by all as the civilized country of Europe, stopping to do all manner of outrages against entirely defenseless, innocent Japanese. This is a fact which causes us to feel that Britain has fallen.

Immediately after the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia the Japanese residents in British Borneo like the Japanese in other British possessions and in those of the Netherlands in East Asia were rounded up at the same time. What does the reader imagine happened to those Japanese while they were on the way to the internment camp?

They had disembarked at a place. Instantly they all were blindfolded, and were made to hold a rope. They were then made to file along.

The British officers kept up shouting "You will loose hold of the rope upon pain of death by shooting" as the hapless Japanese walked on.

The treatment accorded by the British authorities to the Japanese was no better than that which would have been given them if they had been convicts led to the scaffold.

The internment camp to which the Japanese were at length taken was barricaded with barbed wires charged with electricity.

At the time the Japanese were detained for the first time they were allowed to carry with them some personal effects. Each time they were taken to a new detention place they were subjected to a closer physical examination. With that there was a more rigorous inspection of their personal belongings. By the time they reached Java from Borneo they had had the more valuable of the things on them all confiscated.

Our talk now turns to the Netherlands.

No Longer a Nation

The Netherlands has ceased to exist as a nation. This is a fact which would not come as a surprise to persons with any knowledge of the methods of the Netherlands.

What we are going to say happened on the day on which the Japanese detained in the neighborhood of Batavia were departing for Australia.

A group of Japanese from West Java left their detention place at 5 a.m.

They were under the escort of native soldiers of the Netherlands East Indies, all armed with bayonets. These went about the Japanese, shouting that they would fire if any one of the group should attempt to escape.

Surrounded by these soldiers, the Japanese marched four abreast. Their destination was Garrow Station.

They had not been more than 20 minutes on the way when one of the group, manager of the Sumatra plantation of the East Indies Development Company, who was walking in the left row, caught the eye of one of the soldiers escorting the crowd.

Instantly the soldier knocked off the manager's hat with the back of his bayonet.

The manager staggered. There was a confusion in the prosession.

At this the soldier fired at the Japanese at a range of a meter.

The bullet went through the hip of the Japanese. It seemed that he was going to drop. But he succeeded in planting himself down by the wayside.

There was a stir in the crowd of the utterly defenseless Japanese Presently they were surrounded by a wall of bayonets and machine-guns.

We should be broad-minded enough to take a light view of the whole incident, believing that it was due to a mistake.

But we refuse to believe that all that happened on the Kremel of K. P. M. on which the Japanese were placed as though they were cargo was due to a mistake.

The Japanese, numbering nearly 20, were herded into the hatches on the middle deck. It was impossible for them to lie down. For their bedding they each had a piece of mat rush, which had been given him when he was in the Netherlands East Indies.

The women and children in the group were seen sleeping on sheet iron and pieces of wood.

Just Enough to Live

The meals served to the Japanese three times a day—that is in the morning, at noon, and in the evening—consisted of a small quantity of boiled rice of the worst sort, skins of dried fish, or a piece of sardine.

The windows of the hatches were covered with iron plates welded together. For several days after their departure from Batavia, they lived as in a furnace.

As the ship moved southward, the Inferno of Heat changed to the Hell of Cold.

The Japanese, who had no bedding worth the name, found it absolutely impossible to sleep. The inside of the hatches was filled with the cries of children.

The Japanese complained of cold to the Dutch in charge of them. They were answered by cutting the hatches off from the upper deck.

The voyage from Batavia to Adelaide in Australia consumed about 21 days.

Throughout the voyage the Japanese, completely shut out from the light, lived as though they were moles. Two of them died during the voyage. Several of them fell sick.

The Dutch soldiers in charge were repeatedly asked to give more humane treatment to the sick.

The reply invariably was: "If they die they will be buried at sea."

The horrible voyage now was at an end. For the first time since they had left the East Indies, they had sunshine. They congratulated one another that they had lived to see the sun.

The Dutch authorities made no scruples about mistreating helpless non-combatants of an enemy country. They did not care about the Way of the Warrior. Their country is no more. A nation which does not observe the Way of the Warrior is doomed to fall.

Britain has ceased to respect the rules to be observed by a warrior. It will not be long before it follows suit and go to wreck.

According to Japanese evacuees, original passengers of the Kremel who returned to Japan by the repatriation ship Kamakura Maru, to which they had changed from the repatriation ship City of Canterbury, the British evacuees returning home on board the Kamakura Maru received decent treatment from the ship's crew and waiters. Their food was like that with which first and second class passengers of the ship used to be served while the vessel was on a regular run.

They remember the joy which they experienced when they saw the grand Kamakura Maru docked at Lourenco Marques near the City of Canterbury which was shabby-looking.

The condition of the City of Canterbury seemed to them to suggest the fate of Britain which will be similar to that of the Netherlands which has gone out of existence as a nation for the reason that it discarded the Way of the Warrior.

4,436 GIVEN DECORATIONS

Periodical conferment of decorations on 4,436 military and civil officials today was announced on Saturday.

Of the recipients of decorations, Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Grand Chamberlain, and Lieutenant-General Morito Hirabayashi were awarded with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon.

Vice-Admiral Nishizo Tsukahara, Vice-Admiral Denshichi Okochi, Dr. Toyojiro Kato, Professor of Tohoku Imperial University, Kiyoshi Ikeda, Chief Civil Administrator of the Navy and Lieutenant-General Atsushi Nakayama respectively were conferred with the First Order of the Sacred Treasure.

CONFERENCE SCHEDULED FOR ASIA DEVELOPMENT

Nanking Publicity Minister, Other High Officials Expected to Attend

Domei

SHANGHAI, October 9.—Lin Paisheng, Publicity Minister of the National Government of China, is expected to attend a conference to be held by the Asia development organs of Japan, Manchoukuo and China to be held in Tokyo under the auspices of the Japan Asia Development League for four days beginning October 13.

In addition to Mr. Lin, Chang Kochang, member of the Kuomintang Party, Chen Wei-cheng, director of the Hopei branch of the East Asia League, and 10 other officials are scheduled to participate in the conference.

Incidentally, the Japan Asia Development League recently established a liaison office here, appointing Takeyo Nakaya, M.P., as the manager.

To keep in close touch with the Japan Asia Development League, the Liaison Department of the China Affairs Board plans to establish an association called the "Asia Development Association of Shanghai." In this connection, Tatsuichiro Funatsu, Takeyo Nakaya and Michiharu Miyamoto have been instructed to make the necessary preparations.

Piano Recital
ISAKO KUROKAWA
Thursday, Oct. 15, at 7 p.m.
Gunjin Kaikan

Program

1. **BRAHMS:** Variations and Fuga on a Theme by Haydin
2. **CHOPIN:** Sonata Op. 58
3. **DEBUSSY:** Images
   a) Jeaux de l'lou
   b) La lune sur l'eglise en ruines
   c) Poissons d' or

LISZT: Hungarian Rhapsody
   a) No. 13
   b) No. 2

Admission: ¥3.50, ¥2.10, ¥1.40 (incl. tax)
Advance Booking at **Play Guide**, Music Stores and **Gunjin Kaikan**

A Slogan Contest!

WANTED: Slogans of the War of Greater East Asia

Terse, pointed slogans expressing either or both of the following ideas are wanted:

1. The united determination of Japan's 100,000,000 in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.
2. The determination to fight until the United States and the British Empire shall have been thoroughly defeated.

Conditions

1. Slogans are to be submitted in English or Japanese and if presented in Japanese they will be translated and judged accordingly. Any number of slogans may be submitted.
2. Slogans must be written on Government Postal Cards, and must include full name and address of sender. They must be sent to the Slogan Contest, the Japan Times and Advertiser, No. 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, not later than October 20, 1942.

Judges

3. The ten best and five second best slogans submitted by the contestants will be selected by the following judges, and the result will be announced in the Japan Times and Advertiser on November 20, 1942. The judges are:
Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of Imperial Headquarters
Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
Akiyoshi Tajiri, Chief of the Investigation Department, Foreign Office
Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information
Benichi Yanami, Chief of Propaganda Section, Taisei-yokusan-kai
Eiji Yoshikawa, writer
Ki Kimura, writer
Toshi Go, President, Japan Times and Advertiser.
4. A prize of ¥100 will be awarded for the ten best slogans and a subscription of the Japan Times & Advertiser for a half-year for the five second best slogans. The copy-right on these fifteen slogans will be held by the Japan Times and Advertiser.

大東亞戰爭標語募集

募集標語

大東亞戰爭ニ對スル一億國民ノ決意ヲ示スモノナルコト
米英撃滅ヲ見ルマデ戰ヒ抜ク決意ヲ示スニ足ルモノナルコト
以上双方又ハソノ一ヲ內容トスル簡單明瞭ニシテ寸鐵殺人的ノ標語ナルコト

應募方法及ビ期日

應募ノ用語ハ日本語及ビ英語トス。但シ日本語ハ當社ニ於テコレヲ飜譯ノ上審査ス
應募者ハ官製端書ニ住所氏名ヲ明記シ昭和十七年十月二十日迄ニ東京市麴町區內幸町一丁目一番地 ジャパン・タイムス社標語係宛郵送サレタシ

審査及ビ發表

審査ハ左記審査委員諸氏ノ嚴選ヲ經テ當選者十名及ビ選外佳作者五名ヲ標語ト共ニ昭和十七年十一月二十日發行ノ「ジャパン・タイムス」紙上ニ發表ス

審査委員

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大本營海軍報道部課長 平出大佐殿
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文士 木村毅殿
ジャパン・タイムス社長 鄕敏

懸賞金其他

當選者ニ對シテハ發表後二十日以內ニ金壹百圓也ヲ、選外佳作者ニ對シテハ紀念トシテ本紙半ケ年分ヲ贈呈ス
當選及ビ選外佳作標語ノ使用權ハ本社ニ歸屬スルモノトス

IDEOLOGICAL WAR'S SIGNIFICANCE TOLD

Allied Machinations in Field Of Propaganda Exposed by Information Board

With the initial stage of the War of Greater East Asia now over, a full-fledged war remains to be fought hereafter. Parallel with the war of arms and economy, a war of ideology must be prosecuted. The War of Greater East Asia, in the final analysis, is a war between two opposing ideologies.

But what is a war of ideology? Is the term fully understood in its true meaning?

The Board of Information is running a series of treatises on ideological warfare under the heading "A Manual on Thought War" in the Shuho, a Board of Information weekly publication.

A translation of these treatises will appear in instalments in the Japan Times Advertiser. Following is the first of the series.

To destroy the old structure in East Asia of American-British making and to set up a new order of Japan's conception—that is the aim of the War of Greater East Asia. The Washington structure in East Asia, along with the Versailles organization in Europe, represented the post-World War I order established by America and Britain who emerged victorious over Germany and built up a peace structure based on democracy and internationalism. The new order of Japan's conception, however, must be founded on the great ideals of Hakko Ichiu and on the fundamental principles of the Kingly Way. In this sense, the War of Greater East Asia may rightly be called a war of ideology for the overthrow of American-British democracy and internationalism and for the vindication of the Kingly Way.

The Manchurian Incident and the China Affair arose from the inconsistency inherent in the old order in East Asia. Had America and Britain truly wished for world peace and the welfare of mankind, they ought to have mended their ways then and there. But did they or would they? Far from it. Instead, their intrigues became more and more intensified, and human justice had been driven to the verge of extinction off the globe when the War of Greater East Asia broke out. Historically, therefore, the War of Greater East Asia must be said to have broken out at the time of the Manchurian Incident or, more recently, of the China Affair, and not on December 8, 1941.

The Versailles and the Washington structures, professedly founded on democracy and internationalism, were nothing but American-British hegemony over the world in fact. America and Britain placed a number of countries under their surveillance, oppressed their former enemies, Germany and Austria, and even applied pressure against Japan and Italy, their former allies! Japan, Germany and Italy rose in revolt and the revolt took the form of the second European War and, subsequently, of the War of Greater East Asia.

World War I Extended

In this sense, the current wars in Europe and in Greater East Asia must be said to be an extension or offspring of World War I. In order to appreciate the real significance of the War of Greater East Asia, one must delve into world history up to the outbreak of the last World War, more especially as that war and the post-war peace were the positive offensive of the so-called democracy and internationalism.

Complicated and diverse were the causes of the last War. Chief among them were the collision between Russia's southward advance policy and Germany's eastward advance policy in the Balkans; the German-French struggle for Alsace-Lorraine; the French revengefulness on Germany; Britain's jealousy of Germany's growth, especially economic; Britains fear of Germany's territorial aggrandizement and naval expansion; and so on.

It would be totally unjust to say that the responsibility for the last War was all Germany's. The responsibility was to be shared equally by the contestants. Nay, the Allies were the chief culprit, when it is recalled that the Austria-Serbia dispute was instigated by Russia and that the situation was aggravated by Russia, Britain and France despite Germany's efforts to settle the question as a local issue and to prevent it from developing into a war. Only, the Allies by their superior and well-organized propaganda succeeded in painting Germany as the sole culprit of the War.

In what follows an insight is afforded into the pernicious but efficacious propaganda by the Allies. Accusing the German Government of being despotic and harboring imperialistic and aggressive designs, the Allies succeeded in diverting the world's attention from Germany's non-aggravation policy. Germany's invasion of Belgium, the Allies' propaganda had it, impelled Britain to rise and thus led to the World War. This propaganda influenced world opinion to such an extent that Germany came to be regarded as the starter of the War. This spelt a victory for the Allies in the ideological war when the armed conflict had just begun.

Germany's penetration of Belgium was a strategic necessity. What was more, Belgium prior to the start of the War had been inclined toward, and concluded a clandestine military treaty with Britain and France. It was thus Belgium herself, and Britain and France that violated Belgium's neutrality. If Germany had not advanced into Belgium, Britain and France would have done so. There is no doubt about that. Only, Germany stole a march on her adversaries.

But the Allies were quick to take advantage of the German invasion of Belgium for their propaganda purposes. They accused Germany of violating treaties and declared that chastisement of the treaty-breaker was their war aim. Of course, Germany was not the solitary treaty-breaker. Britain and France had definitely trampled underfoot the spirit of international treaties when they signed the clandestine military pact with Belgium.

Allied Strategy Shown

Neither was the British economic blockade of Germany exactly within the bounds stipulated in international treaties. For one thing, Britain extended the scope of contrabands of war to the inclusion of peaceful merchandise. To conceal all these heinous acts of their own and to play up German's treaty violation was the Allies' strategy.

Then, too Britain and France let loose accusations in the superlatives denouncing the war methods adopted by Germany in Belgium and northern France, alleging that German troops had massacred people, assaulted women, destroyed temples, depredated villages, looted villagers, and so on.

The Allies' propaganda was not only exaggerated but false. Instances of the falsehood spread by the Allies are many. A Frenchman, Ponconbi, laid bare the fact that La Maison de la Presse—the House of Press—fabricated photographs by using silhouette and dolls. It is also on record that a British committee gathered proof that the so-called German atrocities were exaggerated. Reports that German troops, running short of supplies, took to extracting grease from their comrades' corpses turned out to be fiction.

When Germany executed the British spy, Miss Campbell, it was branded as an unpardonable act of cruelty. When France executed Miss Mata Hari, the German spy, it was boosted as attaching credit to the Allies' anti-espionage work.

The British economic blockade of Germany was considered a strategic necessity and its efficiency publicized. The German submarine activity was condemned as a barbarous act subversive of humanism. Thus by exaggerating, distorting and fabricating the miseries of war, the Allies were bent on depicting Germany as the enemy of the world, as the object of horror and hatred of mankind.

This, in brief, is a picture of the Allies' propaganda directed toward the outside world.

What methods did they use in their propaganda directed toward the enemy countries, Germany and Austria? First, a broadside of abuses ws let loose against the Kaiser, his Government and military. The German and Austrian peoples were not the Allies' enemies, the propaganda kept on emphasizing. "To free those peoples from the despotism of their rulers and to deliver them from their plight as the victims of a war of an imperialistic nature," said the propaganda, was the Allies' objective.

In Austria and Hungary, especially, where there were complicated racial relations, the minority races were incited by the Allies' racial self-determination propaganda to rise in revolt against Germany.

In Germany the Allies were busy stirring up anti-war sentiments, pacifism, opposition against the policies of the Government and the military and even an anti-Kaiser revolution.

Results of Propaganda

The effect of this propaganda was soon clearly seen. The minority races in Austria and Hungary counted on securing independence with the Allies' aid. Democrats and internationalists in Germany were led to believe that, by starting a revolution for democracy and giving up hope of a victory in the war of aggression, as they called it, Germany could easily come to "peace by compromise" with the Allies. Above all, Wilson's 14-point proposal embodying non-indemnity and non-annexation formulae had the most powerful effect in smashing the will of the German people to fight to the finish.

Thus was Germany defeated in the war of ideology after she had won the war of arms. And her defeat in the ideological war led to her total defeat in the war itself.

Stuart who as assistant to the famous Northcliffe, guided the Allies' propaganda activities, theorizing on war of ideology, says in his book "The Mystery of the Clue House":

"Propaganda must be based on facts. This is the fundamental principle. In the second place, all propaganda must be consistent. Inconsistency is taboo . . . ."

Stuart, no doubt, meant to say this: "The failure of the enemy's (Germany's) propaganda was attributable to the fact that the enemy, acting on the assumption that the war would end in a short time, exaggerated half-truths and falsehood. This proved successful only temporarily. Soon the propaganda was unmasked and defeated its own end."

We do not agree that the Allies' propaganda always told the truth. The Allies' propaganda was as full of falsehood as was the German. The only difference was that the Allies had the knack of making falsehood sound plausible. As is claimed by Stuart, the Allies' propaganda was, to a certain extent, based on facts. But the greatest contributing factor to the success of their propaganda was that it was free from inconsistency.

Varied as was the Allies' propaganda according to the object, the time and the place, it had oneness of purpose. All propaganda was concentrated on one object—the attack on Germany's so-called despotism and imperialism. Whether at the outset of the war or in its closing stage, or whether in addressing their own nationals, the nationals of third countries or the enemy nationals, the Allies never deviated from this set aim. In all stages of their propaganda—when publicizing Germany's responsibilty for the war, her treaty violation and her barbarism; when making the racial self-determination propaganda, the peace propaganda and the revolution propaganda—the Allies were guided by one unified underlying spirit.

Inconsistent and bungling was the German propaganda. The propaganda promising independence to Ireland, the espionage work designed to stir up commotion in India and in the Mohammedan orbits, the promise of non-participation in the War by Americans of German descent in America (designed to prevent the United States' participation in the War), the peace propaganda on the Caporetto war front in Italy, the promise of independence to Poland, the strategical aid to the Communist uprising in Russia, etc.—all these scored considerable success for some time. But they sadly lacked in consistency and were devoid of definite ideology, with the result that their true colors were soon brought to light, thereby inviting the district of Germany.

Secret of Thought War

If propaganda is backed by ideological consistency and is effective enough to bring the other party to the propagandist's own way of thinking, then the other party will come to do wishful thinking and to act in the ways intended by the propagandist. This is the secret of propaganda. The Allies had mastered this secret.

But perhaps the greatest of all causes for the Allies' victory in the war of ideology was that they maintained a perfectly unified national front in the realm of thought. The Allied nations thought it to be a world mission to defend democracy and internationalism. Needless to say, there were war-advocating jingoists and pacifists in these countries. Surely the Pacifists were opposed to war on principle. But what was interesting was the fact that even these internationalists and pacifists regarded the war with Germany as "A war to end war" or as "A War for peace," and they strongly upheld the policies of their governments. Here we have a picture of solid ideological national unity.

With such a powerful ideological national front, the Allied countries had little difficulty in turning Russia, Italy, Japan and even neutral countries pro-democracy and pro-internationalism. Some even in Austria and Germany came under the influence of the Allies' ideology.

What about Germany? Alas! right at the outset of the war she produced traitors who, opposed to her war aims, fled to Switzerland, where they organized a league of republican Germans and became the vanguard of the Allies' ideological war. Richnovsky, the German Ambassador at London prior to the outbreak of the War, blinded by democracy and internationalism and falling a victim to the British policy of deception, abused his mission. When he met with the censure of his people, he, far from reflecting on his conduct, made public a report in which he sang praises of the so-called peaceful intentions of Britain and condemned the German policy of aggression by way of defending himself. That this furnished the Allies with a most weapon in the ideological war goes without saying.

Ideological

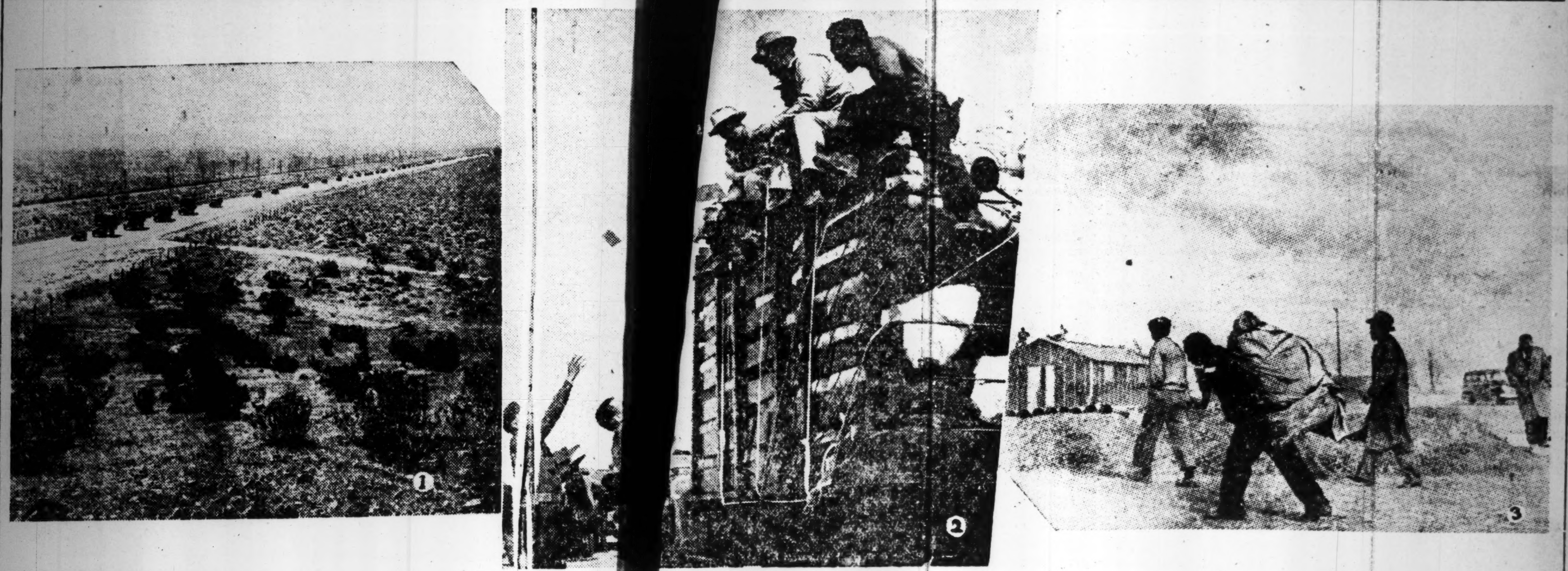
Neither was the German national front behind the guns solid or unified. At its first wartime session, the German national assembly adopted a resolution for "Peace on the Home Front" to end political strife for the duration of the war. But this "Peace on the Home Front" was superficial, formal, artificial, It was powerless to deal with the intense subterranean ideological frictions existing among the nation, which was divided into sundry factions. One faction advocated the so-called eastern policy; another was engrossed in the acquisition of materials for heavy industries; another held the British imperialism in hatred; another held only Russia's Czarism as Germany's enemy; another tried to defend Germany's history and traditions only; another dreamed of a German conquest of the world; another dreamed of putting into practice democracy or socialism by taking advantage of the war—the list is endless. Each faction, each class and each political party put their own interpretations in the war and acted as they pleased.

The upshot of all this was too obvious. As the war became protracted and the attendant difficulties mounted, ideological confusion arose in regard to the war aims, thus affording an ideal hotbed for the Allies' propaganda activities. Pacifism and defeatism became rampant. They bred anti-Kaiser, anti-Government and anti-military sentiments, which led to the revolution and finally Germany's abandonment of the war.

The German Government and military, right from the beginning, had been insisting on "victorious peace," which, naturally, had the support of the German patriots. But the democrats and internationalists, misled by enemy propaganda, believed that the "victorious peace" was synonymous with Germany's policy of aggression. They advocated the so-called "peace by compro-

(Continued On Page 4)

THUS BEGAN TH[illegible]R FORCED WANDERING



It was plain as daylight that in the event of war between Japan and America, the Japanese nationals would not be treated with justice, for even in peacetime, they were not given the respect that is the inalienable right of every man, woman and child as guaranteed by the Constitution. In the American society, there never was a place for the Japanese. The so-called American society is nothing but a form of government made up of laws and exemplified in the customs suited to the will and vagaries of the American people [illegible] the exclusion of American citizens who are not of the same race. So it was only natural that with the outbreak [illegible] the War of Greater East Asia, a war which in turn was brought on by their "bone-headedness," the American government took immediate steps to eject, round up and incarcerate the Japanese and not excluding the second generation Japanese, legitimate Americans, born and bred under the "benevolent" Stars and Stripes. The pictures show. (1) A caravan of trucks, four miles long, every one of them packed with Japanese, trudging along the sunbaked Mojave Desert highway—the Japanese are from California and being moved away from industrial centers to the inland. (2) American soldiers throwing boxes of food to the Japanese as if feeding animals at the zoo. (3) The destination, high up in the cold Sierras with an old Japanese bent under the weight of his belongings blindly heading for one of the ramshackle shacks—his home—for the duration of the war. Reproduced from a recent issue of Life.

Autumn Musical Festival

(24th Concert of Kosei Bunka)

Sat., Oct. 17 {Matinee: 2 p.m. / Soiree: 6 p.m.

Kyoritsu Kodo

Sponsored by **Kokusai Bunka Gakuin**

Program

Duet: SAKAE KITAZAWA (Soprano)
RI SOSHUN (Tenor)
PUCCINI: Duet from **"Tosca"**

'Cello Solo: CONSTANTINE SHAPIRO
SCHUBERT: Ave Maria
FAURE: Elegie Op. 24
POPPER: Serenade Op. 54 No. 2

Piano Solo: LYDIA SHAPIRO
CHOPIN: Nocturne in F Sharp Minor
CHOPIN: Valse in C Sharp Minor
CHOPIN: Fantasie Impromptu

Duet: C. SHAPIRO ('Cello)
L. SHAPIRO (Piano)
RACHMANINOFF: Sonata in G Minor

Soprano Solo: YOSHIKO NAGASAKA
VERDI: Aria from **"Rigoletto"**
N. MOTOORI: Hosaku-uta
N. MOTOORI: To-ryan-se

Violin Solo: WILLY FREY
Piano Accomp. **IN KIZEN**
HANDEL: Sonata A dur
MOZART: Rondo
SARASATE: Zigeunerweisen

ADMISSION: ¥1.50 (Incl. tax) Advance Booking at PLAY GUIDE

Vocal Recital

NOBUYE TANAKA

Entire Series of Schubert's "Winterreise" will be given

[illegible]no Accompaniment: IKUNOSHIN KOYAMA

Sun., Oct. 18, at 6:30 p.m.

at Nihon Seinenkan

Program

[illegible]te Nacht
[illegible]e Wetterfahne
[illegible]frorne Traenen
[illegible]rstarrung
[illegible]r Lindenbaum
[illegible]asserflut
[illegible]f dem Flusse
[illegible]ckblick

Irrlicht
Rast
Fluehlingstraum
Einsamkeit
Die Post
Der greise Kopf
Die Kraehe
Letzte Hoffnung

Im Dorfe
Der stuermische Morgen
Taeuschung
Der Wegweiser
Das Wirthaus
Mut
Die Nebensonnen
Der Leiermann

Admission: ¥2.80, ¥1.40 (incl. tax)
Advance Booking at Play Guide, Music Stores,
Nippon Geiji Office, Kobikicho 5-chome,
and Nihon [illegible]

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Program

1. **BEETHOVEN**
   Sonata Op. 101
   Sonata Pathetique
2. **SCHUMANN**
   Kinderszenen
   Etudes Symphoniques
3. **LISZT**
   Paganini-Etudes

Pianoforte Solos by LEONID KREUTER

ON RECORDS
by Leonid Kreutzer

Sonata Pathetique	JD 6025—JD 6027
Kinderszenen	J 5609—J 5610
Etudes Symphoniques	JW 283—JW 284
Paganini-Etudes	(Under preparation for early release)

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Tel. Kyobashi 1767.

'TRIUMPHANT WINGS' READY FOR RELEASE

Adventures of Army Flier and Test Pilot Is Theme of New Toho Film

"Triumphant Wings," a 12-reel photoplay, which deals with the lives of a test pilot and a flight lieutenant, starring Joji Oka, Ichiro Tsukita and Takako Irie, will be released next Thursday at the capital's leading movie houses.

The picture has been produced by the Toho Cinema Production Company with the support of the Army Aviation Headquarters and the Aviation Bureau.

Okawa and Noda, bereaved sons of a pilot and an airplane engineer, who died in an accident while flying in the same machine, start their lives respectively as a student of an Army Aviation School and as a member of the Pilots' Training Institution.

The former becomes an efficient flying officer and distinguishes himself in the China Affair, while the latter enters a civilian airplane production company as a test pilot.

In the course of a test flight in a new fighter plane produced by the company at the Army's request, Noda meets with an accident and is severely injured. The machine having been burnt, it cannot be ascertained if the accident was due to lack of skill on the part of the test pilot or to a defect in the plane itself.

Okawa then tests another plane of the same type to find that the machine is technically defective in one part.

The fighter planes "Hayabusa" produced from the prototype prove very efficient weapons in the War of Greater East Asia. Both Okawa and Noda participate in the Palembang attack and shoot down the Boeing bombers or Flying Fortresses, pride of the American air force.

The new picture deals minutely with the process of aircraft production, vividly depicting the various difficulties suffered by pilots, designers and engineers. It gives a fairly exhaustive knowledge of aviation and of airplane production.

Ideological War's Significance Told

(Continued from Page 3)

mise." In other words, these democrats and internationalists, blinded by enemy propaganda and misbelieving in the so-called pacifism of the Allies' profession, labored under the misconception that Germany could conclude equitable peace on the principle of non-indemnity and non-annexation by abandoning its aggressive policy.

Peace Bill Introduced

The finale to all this came when, in the fourth year of the war, a Bill for peace based on such defeatist ideology was introduced to the national assembly by one Ertzberger, member of the Federal Party, and passed by the unanimous votes of all parties, the Federal Party, the Liberal Party and the Socialist-Democrat Party.

Ironical, indeed, was the fact that when the German national assembly was deliberating on the "peace by compromise," Britain in response to the Pope's recommendation for peace, left him in no doubt as to the British stand of not considering peace "unless and until Germany repaid all losses suffered by the Allies and guaranteed future security." In other words, contrary to the fond expectations of the German democrats and pacifists, Britain was determined against a "peace by compromise."

Only at the Armistice Conference at Compiegne and at the Peace Conference at Versailles was Germany awakened to the Allies' inner heart. It was a cruel awakening. But Germany by that time had lost all power to resist the Allies. Thus Germany was defeated in the war of ideology and ultimately in the war itself.

The importance of ideological war has been realized ever since. Ideological war did not originate with World War I. Only, the Allies' brilliant victory deepened the ideological war-mindedness of friend and foe alike.

(To Be Continued)

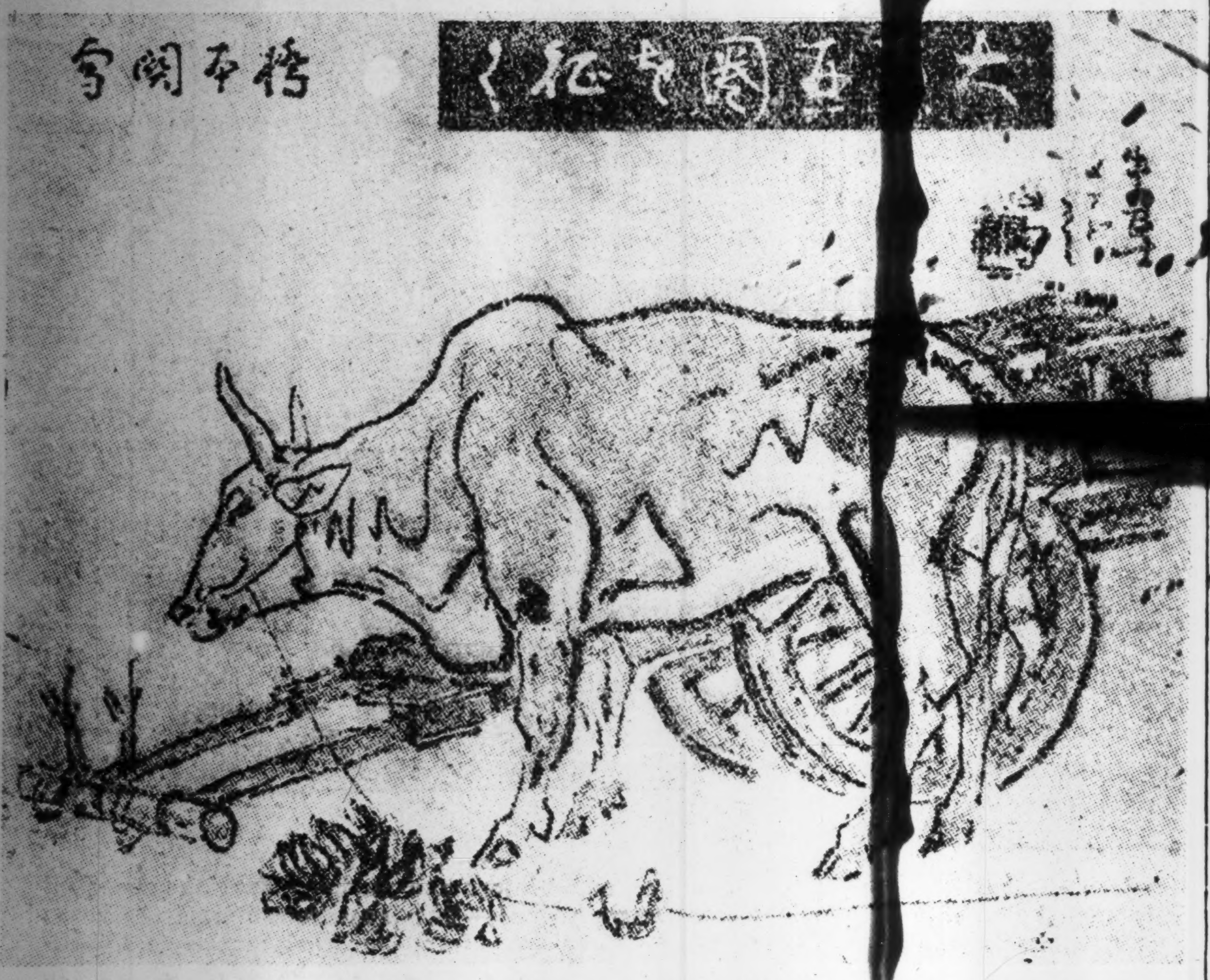
WAR VETERANS WIN PRIZES IN SCULPTURE EXHIBITION

In an announcement made Friday of prize winners of the national sculpture exhibition in Tokyo it was revealed that a considerable number of awards were given this year to invalid war veterans, who took part in the current War of Greater East Asia and also by soldiers who are now serving on battle fronts, according to Domei. This exhibition will be opened to the general public on October 16 under the auspices of the Education Ministry.

A further scrutiny revealed that two of the prizes went to two sculptresses; namely, Miss Eriko Asakura and Miss Ruiko Ohtsu.

Hashimoto, Famed Artist, Makes:

Flying Trip to South[illegible]ands



Painting by Kwansetsu Hashimoto, leading exponent of Japanese painting, the above depicts an ox standing beside a cart at a market-place in Menado. This artist's prowess in portraying the most complicated of scenes with remarkable simplicity of lines ca[illegible] also be detected in his rhetoric which is give[illegible]rominence in his essays describing his recent t[illegible]o the South by air.

Editor's Note: In a series of five essays published in the Tokyo Asahi in instalments, Kwansetsu Hashimoto, first-ranking contemporary artist of the Japanese school of painting, describes his recent airplane trip to the Southern Regions in words which eloquently prove that his genius and powers of recognizing aesthetic values are not interpreted merely by paints and brushes. The Japan Times Advertiser, by special arrangement with the Asahi, herewith presents in translated and complete form Mr. Hashimoto's classical gems of prose.

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

One day, I received a long distance call from Tokyo. Picking up the receiver, I was greeted by a voice saying:

"Would you like to go to the South? If you do, we will have an airplane ready and make the necessary arrangements for you."

"I should like to go. However I have never had any experience in flying and I must say, I value my life."

"You must be joking. Everyone knows that airplanes are the safest means of traveling today."

"Then, please give me a few days to think it over."

[illegible] hanging up, I [illegible] into my [illegible] no longer [illegible] My mind o[illegible] thou[illegible] to the South. Immediately, I resolved to go and sent a telegram saying, "Arrang[illegible] flying accommodations." Two hours [illegible] I sent a special delivery note sa[illegible]g that as I was accustomed t[illegible]ing, I would be ready to le[illegible] soon as possible.

Sometime b[illegible] had planned to go [illegible] for one reason or [illegible] prived of this opp[illegible]

Another factor [illegible] my speedy resolution [illegible] tolerable heat which I [illegible] periencing in Japan. If I were [illegible] spend a hot summer anyway, I reasoned it would be more sensible to do so in the tropics. Also if my trip to the South would be of some service to the country, I thought it would be a great honor for me to go.

After my preparations were completed, I learned that the day of departure was postponed for two or three days. Impatience and irritation seemed to get the best of me and I could do nothing during this period. At last, on the memorable Imperial Rescript Observance Day, August 8, I boarded a plane. To me, there could be no greater blessing than to start out on a journey on this special day.

To Land of Dreams

The word "Heaven" carries our thoughts away from world concern and takes us to land of dreams, purity, and bliss. Both in the East and West, people, for many generations, have embraced a conception of Heaven. There are ideas concerning Heaven manifested in such terms as: "Happiness in the Palace of Heaven," "Souls Fly Up to Heaven," and "Divert Oneself to Heaven."

The feeling of flying in the sky was like being transformed into a feather, soaring up to Heaven, leaving the world of sin and dust far behind me.

Roman Catholics preach the gospel of the reality of Heaven while Buddhists teach the existence of the land of bliss in the West. Nevertheless, both agree that Heaven is a land of comfort and happiness.

If I were asked whether I preferred to live in Heaven or Hell, I would have surely answered, "I choose Hell." To live fervently and ardently in the world of reality which is abundant in mortal sufferings and sins, seemed more worthwhile than to spend my life in search of a heaven, so vague and intangible as the vacant promises of the British and Americans.

However, before the plane reached Fukuoka, I began to doubt my own conviction. Completely cut off from earthly ties, I was now flying in the sky, while the wind seemed to blow away the dust I had carried from the earth. We were in perfect harmony with the movements of the clouds, which welcomed us wherever we went, spreading long and wide tables, as if for a grand feast. Mountains and streams below us looked so small that I could have placed them on the palms of my hands. I felt as if I were granted the magic privilege of Songoku, Man-Ape (who, according to a legend, was imbued with the power of riding on the clouds, when accompanying Gensho Sanzo from China to India, in search of the Buddhist scroll).

Presently Mt. Fuji showed its peak, peeping timidly through the masses of white clouds, and looking at our plane as if the machine were an impudent intruder in the heavenly sphere.

Suddenly a rainbow appeared before us. At first it was no longer than several feet, but it rapidly spread to the length of several hundred and then to several thousand feet, till finally the colors became faint, and disappeared as quickly as they had come. The vibration of the air, brought about by the engine, must have caused this unbelievably beautiful phenomenon. Shortly afterwards, beautiful clouds of five different hues came into view far up in the sky. Even the aviator, Mr. Komata, who made his home in the sky, told me that it was his first experience to see such a magnificent [illegible]

[illegible]ere was nothi[illegible] to obstruct our view. As far as the [illegible]e could reach, there was only the b[illegible]e, expansive sky. I felt sure that [illegible]e heavenly Being was protecting our [illegible]light.

"Don't you feel the same way as I do?" I asked Eiji Yoshikawa, my fellow passenger.

Plane Makes Landing

With the terrific sound of the whirling of propellers, the airplane suddenly glided into an airfield, located on a wide, grass-covered plain. Looking around the expansive plain, I felt rather bewildered. Even on a map, my destination had seemed quite a distance and yet, not many hours after I had left Taiwan, I already found myself in an unknown land. If some of the people whom I knew had not come to greet me, I would have felt as if I had suddenly descended from Heaven.

The sky was bright and clear with not a speck of cloud. It reminded me of the clear, autumn sky of Japan. I felt rather chilly in my summer suit. I had arrived with a courageous determination to face and endure the most torrid heat, but now it seemed my chance to show off my courage had gone. However, standing under the strong rays of the tropical sun for a short time, I was soon made to realize that I was, actually in a tropical country.

I occupied a chair near the window in the large dining-hall of the Manila Hotel. It was an immense room of some hundred or maybe a thousand "tatami." Being noontime, there were only a few people in the hall. As the music started drowsily and unenthusiastically, I noticed a sparrow and then another appeared from somewhere, eager to pick up the br[illegible] crumbs scattered on the floor. [illegible]y looked very small and helpless [illegible] though they had lost their way i[illegible] a huge palace. I was soothe[illegible]d eased as I watched these b[illegible]s, which looked so helplessly [illegible]orn and lost in the large, luxurio[illegible] dining-hall. Whether in China [illegible] in Europe, sparrows are always [illegible] same.

In p[illegible]g sparrows, the essential idea is [illegible] paint the distinguishing white [illegible] black spots on their heads. [illegible]wever, I discovered that the wh[illegible]on these sparrows looked soile[illegible]d greyish in color. This indistin[illegible] greyish-white feature could a[illegible]e applied to my impression of [illegible] Philippines as a whole.

The l[illegible]s of the coconut trees, planted [illegible]he garden of the hotel, were a[illegible]cially deformed into shapes [illegible] semi-circles. When the wind f[illegible]he sea rustled in these leaves, [illegible]ned as though a number of [illegible]c fans were set into motion, [illegible]g fast and incessantly. Beyond [illegible] green foliage, I was able to see [illegible]mber of merchant vessels o[illegible]ybe warships, far and near, [illegible] stranded while others were [illegible]etely smashed to pieces. Those [illegible] revealing the fierceness of the [illegible]e, presented a striking contras[illegible]he peaceful scene of the dining[illegible]

The [illegible]gidor stronghold reminded me [illegible] the North Fortress of East C[illegible]anshan at Port Arthur, which [illegible]ill standing unchanged from [illegible]ime I visited the spot with th[illegible]rmy in December, 1905. A rab[illegible] was seen scampering across [illegible]road in front of our automob[illegible] Wild fowls are also said to [illegible]und here.

On e[illegible]g the underground passage, [illegible]as astonished at the complet[illegible] of the various fortifications, [illegible] which much has and will be [illegible]ten. My interest in animals [illegible]ted me to a cat sleeping at t[illegible]rance of the passage. The ca[illegible]idently of American origin, w[illegible]eing cared for by the Japanese [illegible]liers, and had contentedly [illegible]en a chair for its peaceful [illegible]. Wreckages of airplanes a[illegible]guns were scattered here and [illegible]e.

There [illegible] a number of cable-cars. A [illegible]new ones, filled with passenge[illegible]peared ready to move at any m[illegible]. The cars were so clean th[illegible]e could transplant them just [illegible]ey were to Ikao or Hakone [illegible] any sacrifice of harmony.

After p[illegible]my due respects to the souls [illegible] dead soldiers, I was shown th[illegible]ts of the first and second la[illegible] Here, stood the domineering [illegible] of sandstone, which would requ[illegible]perhuman efforts to scale. Eve[illegible], regardless of size, was bent [illegible] were a toothpick, twisted c[illegible] thrown on the ground. G[illegible]hoots had now begun to spr[illegible]n the dark trunks. Since I fo[illegible]wear my hat, I felt faint and [illegible] in the sweltering heat. No[illegible]r the enemy had boasted th[illegible] stronghold was impregnable. [illegible]unded as it was by the sea, t[illegible]as nothing to obstruct the [illegible]. Whoever stormed that s[illegible]old would have to do it with [illegible] tactics, beset with innumera[illegible]dvantages.

The sme[illegible]ood and sweat still seemed t[illegible] to the countless, scattered [illegible] The strong wind from the [illegible]istled through my hair, caus[illegible]to stand upright.

Looking [illegible] at the Corregidor strongho[illegible] a small steamboat on my w[illegible]k, I murmured to myself, "T[illegible]rregidor fortress itself is a [illegible] monument to the heroes of the Japanese Army and Navy."

Menado Like Karuizawa

In olden times it was said that men was born from the convergence of the spirits of the mountain and water, or expressing it differently, man was created from his environments.

The town of Menado resembles Karuizawa, with Mt. Klabat, the Fuji-San of Menado, likened to Mt. Asama. The rustic aspects of the whole scenery bring to one's mind Higashiyama of Aizu and the lowlands of Hida. Simplicity can be detected in the voices of the townsmen. Whenever they meet a Japanese they courteously take off their hats; some even alighting from their carts. Tranquillity marks every action.

Above all, the appearances of the people are exactly like the Japanese. I know of no other race with such close resemblance, even more so than the Chinese or Chosenese who are geographically much nearer.

The airfields, about an hour and a half's ride from Menado, are located in higher lands. Consequently it is much cooler there than in the city. Mr. Komata remarked that there were times when landings could not be made on the Tondano Lake near the air fields due to the mists so common in the highlands.

Passing the bombed harbor and the business district, we peeked in at the nearby market. The devastated area had been half-cleared and new buildings were now going up. Reconstruction of these areas certainly requires untiring efforts and labor. After paying my respects to the workers, I passed mounds of mackerel, herring, and shrimp, which aroused my appetite to no small degree. My artistic instinct was recalled as I watched the picturesque oxen and carts gathered nearby.

With full anticipations of the morrow, I became a guest at the quarters of Unit Commander Hashimoto. A deep quietness prevailed in the officer's quarters, located on a slightly higher ground. In the night I went out into the darkness and gazed at the multitudinous stars, which were shining with a brightness found only in the Southern Regions. The chirping of insects added a sentimental touch of loneliness and solitude. Forgetting sleep for the time being, I stood deep in my thoughts, while the dew softly settled on me.

Music Notes

Yoshio Ishihara, baritone, the Tokyo Academy of Music graduate who distinguished himself in the National Japanese Musical Concours sponsored annually by the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi, will present his first recital at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 7 p.m., Monday, October 12. Mr. Ishihara will offer selections from "Takiguchi Nyudo," a new Japanese opera which he composed to words by Miss Mikiko Kitahara, as well as other pieces.

Italian vocal music by Cimarosa, Rossini, Puccini, and Verdi, makes up the main substance of a vocal recital scheduled for Tuesday, October [illegible] Nihon Seinen[illegible]ura, sop[illegible] como of the Tokyo Academ[illegible] Music. Professor Manfred Gurlitt will assist the singer at the piano.

Songs by Schubert, Berlioz, Schumann, and Brahms, as well as Japanese songs by Kiyoshi Nobutoki, Tei Yanada, Koscak Yamada, and Ryutaro Hirota, will be offered by Miss Shizuko Kojima, soprano, from 7 p.m. Wednesday, October 14, at the Nihon Seinenkan, with Masaki Sato at the piano. Takeo Ito, noted baritone, will assist her in duets from operas by Nicolai and Leoncavallo, besides contributing a group of baritone solos.

A full program devoted to vocal compositions by Yasuki Hirai, successful young composer, will be given by Miss Minako Hirai, soprano, from 7 p.m. Saturday, October 17, at the Gunjin Kaikan, as the first in a planned series of contemporary Japanese song recitals.

Ryozo Okuda, well-known tenor, will introduce 15 young vocalists from his studio in a concert of Japanese, German, and Italian selections at the Nippon Seinenkan, 7 p.m., Saturday, October 17.

Piano events of the week include Miss Mary Shimizu's first recital at the Sangyo Kaikan, from 7 p.m. Wednesday, October 14, with a program of Debussy, Beethoven ("Moonlight Sonata"), Chopin, and Liszt; another debut recital by Miss Tomiko Mikami, who will play works by Beethoven (Sonata "Les Adieux"), Brahms, Chopin, Ravel (Sonatine), and Liszt, from 8:30 p.m., Thursday, October 15, at the Nihon Seinenkan; and Miss Isako Kurokawa's recital at the Gunjin Kaikan, from 7 p.m. the same day, presenting works by Brahms (Handel Variations), Chopin (Sonata Opus 58), Debussy, and Liszt.

Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 4, in G major, and other pieces will be performed at the first concert by the Classic Music Study Association from 7 p.m., Thursday, October 15, at the Sangyo Kaikan.

In two grand violin concerto programs at the Hibiya Public Hall, Miss Hisako Tsuji, youthful violinist, will perform the four violin concertos by Brahms (D major), Tchaikowski (D major), Mendelssohn (E minor), and Beethoven (D major), with the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra playing for the first time under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock. The orchestra will also play Beethoven's "Leonore" Overture No. 3 and Weber's "Oberon" Overture.

The Kokusai Bunka Gakuin will hold its 24th Welfare Culture Concert at the Kyoritsu Hall from 2 and 6 p.m., Saturday, October 17. The program features a musical lecture by Mitsuru Ushiyama; a duet from Puccini's "Tosca," sung by Mrs. Sakae Kitazawa, soprano, and Soshun Ri, tenor; cello pieces by Schubert, Faure, and Popper, played by Professor Constantine Shapiro; three Chopin selections, rendered by Mrs. Lydia Shapiro; Rachmaninov's Sonata for Cello and Piano in G minor, performed by Professor and Mrs. Shapiro; an air from Verdi's "Rigoletto" and Japanese songs by Nagayo Motoori, sung by Mrs. Yoshiko Nagasaka, soprano; Handel's Violin Sonata in E Major, and works by Mozart and Sarasate, played by Professor Willy Frey.

Under the auspices of the Tokyo Municipality, the last open outdoor band concert of the season will be held at the Hibiya Open Air Auditorium from 2:30 p.m. Sunday, October 18, with joint performances by the Imperial Japanese Army Band and the Imperial Japanese Navy Band.

"Winterreise," the full cycle of 24 songs by Franz Schubert, will be interpreted by Madam Nobue Tanaka, mezzosoprano, of the Tokyo Academy of Music, at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 7 p.m., Sunday, October 18. She will be assisted at the piano by Ikunoshin Koyama.

First performances in this country of two of the "last" Beethoven quartets, Opus 135 and Opus 132, will be presented by the Matsumoto String Quartet in their second recital sponsored by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, from 7 p.m. Monday, October 19, at the Nihon Seinenkan.

A historical program of unusual artistic merit has been selected by Madam Tamaki Miura, the famed soprano, for her coming recital at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m., Tuesday, October 20. Among the pieces to be heard are compositions by Jacobo Peri, King Henry III, Bassani, Domenico Scarlatti, Joan Philippe Rameau, Johann Sebastian Bach, as well as ancient French, Italian, and Chinese songs by unknown composers.

"Kinuta," a symphonic poem by Kishio Hirao, will be given its first performance at the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra's second (239th) subscription concert to be directed by Hisatada Otaka at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m., Wednesday and Thursday, October 21 and 22. The program also includes Cesar Franck's Symphonic Variations for Piano and Orchestra, with Miss Kazuko Kusama as the soloist; and Anton Bruckner's Fourth Symphony ("Romantic").

For the benefit of the Soldiers Relief Funds, an evening of vocal solos and duets will be presented by Miss Suzuko Nikaido, soprano, and Tsurutoshi Hayashi, baritone, assisted by Shin-ichi Katsura, tenor, and Aleksej Abasa, piano, [illegible] 7 p.m., Thursday, Octo[illegible] Seinenkan. Operatic selection[illegible] Mozart, Donizetti, Verdi, and Wagner are the chief items on the program.

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Brahms: Concerto in D Major
Tschaikowsky: Concerto in D Major

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MINISTRY TO CREATE ECONOMIC CHAMBERS

Will Be Set Up All Over Country To Make Best Use of Japan's Total Strength

With the object of making the best use of the total strength of Japan's economic setup, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has mapped out a plan to create Local Chambers of Economic Conferences throughout the country, in addition to a central organization. The rules set forth by the Ministry for the creation of these economic institutions are outlined by the Nippon Kogyo as follows:

1. Mission—The mission of the Chambers of Economic Conferences consists in their duties to keep up and adjust relations among industrial and economic establishments in their respective jurisdictions so as to make the best use of the total strength of Japan's economic structure.

2. Structure of Chambers—The Chambers of Economic Conferences shall be organized in all prefectures throughout the country in the form of corporations, comprising parties engaged in commercial transactions, foreign trade, technical and mining industries that have their business offices or place of work within their jurisdictions.

Work Described

3. Routine Work—The Chambers of Economic Conferences shall keep up and adjust relations among the parties concerned as to the management or stabilization of industrial facilities, and shall conduct investigations as to the economic phases of industrial circles, and shall further, undertake enterprises for the realization of the mission entrusted to the Chambers of Economic Conferences in cooperation with the parties engaged in the control of industrial and economic affairs.

4. Personnel of Chambers—The Chambers of Economic Conferences shall have chairmen, directors, auditors and councillors (and also assistants to chairmen, and directors-in-chief where necessary), it being understood that committees shall be occasionally formed for the recommendation of councillors, and that the personnel, other than auditors, shall be installed pending the approval of the authorities concerned. It is also understood that the management of the Chambers of Economic Conferences shall occasionally revise their articles, fix budgets, and arrange a schedule of charges and imposts payable by their members.

Governors Authorized

5. Authorities' Supervision—Local governors shall be authorized to order the Chambers of Economic Conferences to perform necessary enterprises, to revise their articles as occasions demand, and also to execute any other function needed in connection with the Chambers. Local Governors shall also be authorized to issue instructions to the Chambers with respect to the accounting as well as the routine work of the Chambers. It is understood that the Chambers are exempted from any obligations as to income taxes, land taxes, buildings taxes and local taxes.

6. Branch Offices—The Chambers of Economic Conferences shall be allowed to establish their branch offices in cities in their jurisdictions as occasions demand.

7. Countrywide Liaison—A central Liaison body of all local Chambers or Economic Conferences shall be organized by local Chambers of Economic Conferences throughout the country, so as to keep up and adjust relations among local Chambers of Economic Conferences.

8. Local Liaison—From Seven to nine local Liaison bodies of Chambers of Economic Conferences shall be organized throughout the country by the local Chambers, so as to keep up and adjust relations among local Chambers of Economic Conferences.

9. Expenditures and Dues—The Chambers of Economic Conferences shall be allowed to collect expenditures from, and impose dues upon their members.

CONTROL LAW TO ENHANCE HSINKING'S INDUSTRIES

Established to Secure Smooth Execution of Second 5-Year Plan

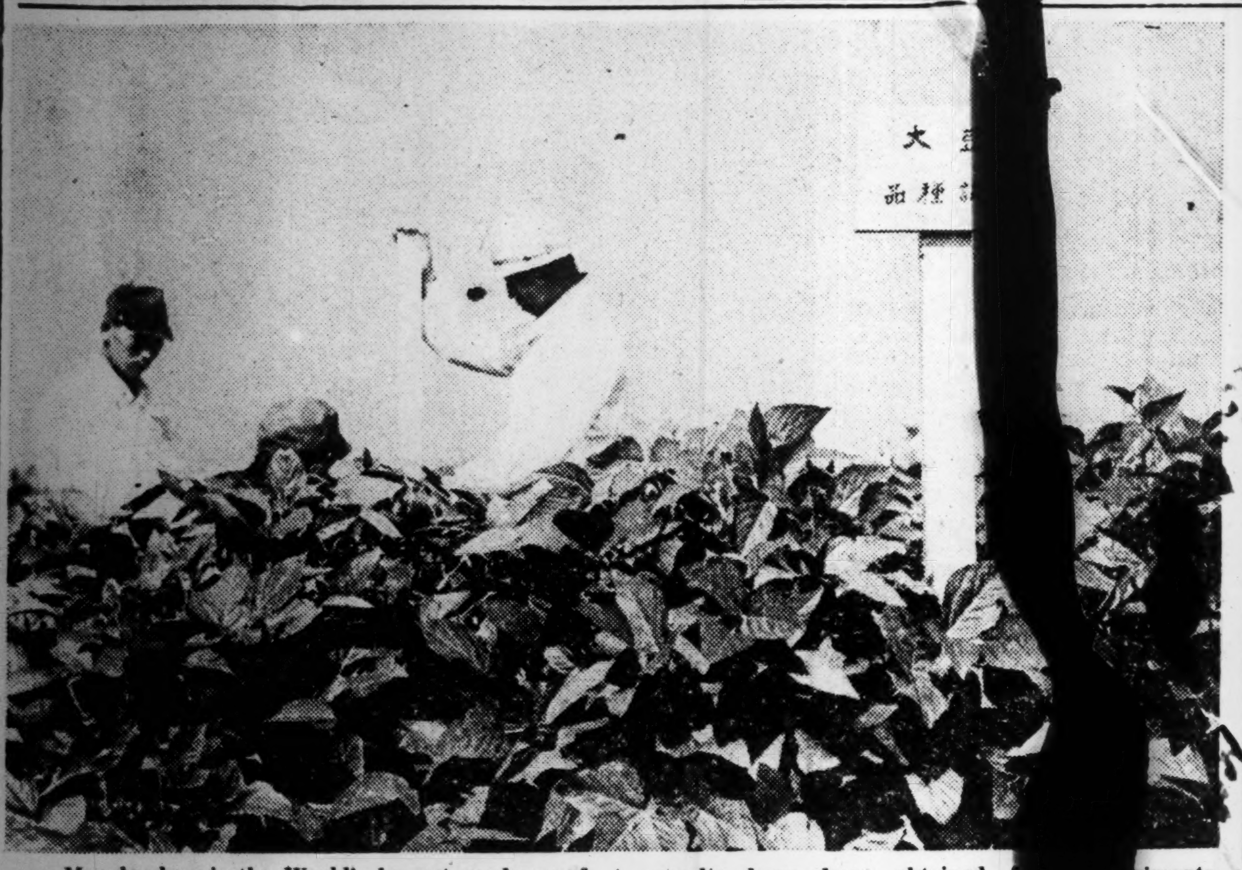
The development of 85 industries, including 21 heavy industries and a number of light industries essential for the speedy development of such heavy industries will be greatly facilitated by the enforcement of the Industry Control Law and the Industry Control Law Enforcement Regulations on October 6, says the Chugai.

With a view to securing ample and timely supply of labor, materials, and funds required for the smooth execution of the second five-year industrial expansion program established in 1937, the Hsinking Government has been conducting a careful study of all matters concerning the enactment of the law and regulations mentioned above, which are now in force to the great satisfaction of the industrial circles of that country.

By virtue of the law and regulations in question, the planned economy of Manchoukuo has been placed on the way to splendid development. The measure taken by the Manchoukuo Government is regarded as an epoch-making event in the industrial history of Manchoukuo.

According to the Chugai, the Industry Co[illegible]l Law just enacted by the Hsink[illegible] Government is comparable to the [illegible]dustry Adjustment Ordinance of [illegible]n in respect to functions.

Yields Large Variety of Produc[illegible]



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Ministry of East Asia Has Important Mission

(Continued From Page 6)

whether they are independent or under our military administration.

The unification of the economic measures in East Asia is necessary for developing it into an area deserving the appellation of Greater East Asia. The administration of the countries of Greater East Asia must be coordinated wherever possible.

The economic interdependence between North China and Manchoukuo has markedly increased recently. For instance, the iron-manufacturing industry in Anshan gets its supply of coal from North China, while the latter receives cereals from Manchoukuo. The economic liaison between Manchoukuo and North China will be more and more tightened hereafter. Price control has been enforced since September 1, but it is necessary that the same remedial measure be applied to the above areas simultaneously. The new-born Ministry will be called upon to re-examine the currency policy in the Continent and establish an adequate price-policy.

Currency Problem

The consolidation of the various Government offices exercising jurisdiction over these areas will be sure to facilitate the solution of the problem. If the currency and price problem is solved by the New Ministry, Japan's economy will be greatly benefitted. It will be a good plan for the Government to weigh carefully the currency policy in effect in the Continent, particularly that in China. With the driving out of the old fapi, a drastic currency measure should be enforced. An unexpected development cannot be met effectively by a fixed method.

Kwantung Province will reassume its former importance, thanks to its geographical position. It is situated in the heart of the extensive industrial zone. French Indo-China and Thailand will likewise get a similar advantage from the birth of the Ministry in question. Their connection with Manchoukuo and China will also be cemented.

The exchange of goods between Thailand and the various countries in Greater East Asia and Japan will surely increase in volume. At least it is certain that the operation of the new Ministry will improve the possibility of the unification of exchange or trade and speed up the organization of a "Koeki Eidan" or Exchange Corporation. The "Shokuryo Eidan" or Foodstuff Corporation will also be helped along by the new Ministry.

It is significant that following the creation of the Ministry the unification of the internal and external administrations which had been long-pending has been accomplished.

The possibilities of the new Ministry cannot be forecast before its operation. With interest, we will be watching how the Ministry will acquit itself.

STOCKS ARE STRONG DESPITE UNLOADINGS

Industrials Forge Ahead in Long-Term Section—Spot Market as Active as Ever

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was invariably strong yesterday in spite of the profit-taking unloadings noticeably effected, as is occasionally the case at week-ends.

In the long-term section, Diesel Automobile went forward ¥2.40, its new ¥2.50, Ibigawa Electric Industrial ¥2.30, Japan Munitions ¥2.00, Japan Gunpowder ¥1.50, Tokyo Wire Rope and Ishikawajima Shipbuilding, new ¥1.20 each, Niigata Iron Works and Kanebo Spinning, new ¥1.00 each.

The short-term section was featured by an impressive gain of ¥1.90 scored by Japan Fishery, new, whereas the rest of the listed wares remained stagnant as a whole.

The spot market was as active as ever. Kanto Steel jumped up ¥4.50 at one bound, Japan Airplane Machinery ¥2.30 and its new ¥3.50 Tokyo Forging Industrial ¥2.00 and its new ¥2.60, Miyada Iron Works and its new ¥2.00 each, and Showa Special Steel ¥2.00 and its new ¥1.50.

Saturday's closing prices of the prime issues in the short-term section were: Tokyo Stock Exchange, new ¥130.00, N. Y. K. ¥111.30, Kanebo Spinning ¥150.30, Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥93.00 and Japan Fishery, new ¥50.90.

Long-Term Section

Final prices of select issues in the morning session of the long-term section yesterday were:

	—Delivery—		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
First Section			
Kanebo Spinning (50)	....	152.1	....
Do. new (12½)	97.3	98.0	97.4
Kanegafuchi Ind. (50)	76.1	76.3	76.2
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	111.4	....	111.7
Do. new (37½)	96.0	....	96.0
O. S. K. (50)	103.3	104.0	104.7
Uraga Shipbuilding (50)	96.4	96.7	97.9
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	103.0	101.8	102.7
Third Section			
S. M. R. (50)		....	74.2
M'bishi Elec. Mach (50)	145.3	144.9	145.0
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	....	69.9	69.5
Japan Beer (50)	112.0	112.5	113.5
Tropical Ind (42½)	45.7	....	....
Sumatra Dev., new (37½)	....	....	50.0
Asahi Glass (50)	129.9	129.3	128.5
Toa Tobacco (50)	102.5	103.3	101.5

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	130.4	0.5	130.0	130.0
N. Y. K., old	111.4	1.7	1.3	111.3
Do, new	96.0	6.4	5.9	06.1
Kanebo Spinning	150.0	0.5	150.0	150.0
Do. new	96.6	7.0	6.6	96.6
Teikoku Rayon, n.	83.1	3.2	2.3	82.3
Osaka Stock, new	70.2	0.2	70.0	70.0
Japan Steel Tube	72.2	2.3	2.0	72.0
Japan Oil	79.8	9.8	9.5	79.6
S. M. R.	74.2	4.3	4.2	74.3
Mitsubishi Heavy	92.9	3.0	2.9	93.0
Toyo Rayon, new	62.5	2.6	2.2	62.2
Japan Beer, new	60.6	0.6	59.9	59.9
Nichiro Fishery	83.8	4.4	3.8	84.4
Japan Fishery, new	49.1	50.9	49.1	50.9
Japan Sugar, new	75.6	5.7	5.1	75.1
Japan Mining	56.4	6.7	6.4	56.7
Manchou Ind	58.4	8.5	8.4	58.4

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	130.00	— 0.10
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	96.10	Same
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	96.60	— 0.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	1[illegible].10	Same

Japanese M[illegible] Aids Manc[illegible]onomy

(Continued [illegible]6)

of a[illegible] insuring t[illegible]nd development [illegible] of the continent [illegible]s in mind, she adopted [illegible]d of January, 1941, a [illegible]g with a new populatio[illegible] for migratory purposes.

The pr[illegible] the new program exp[illegible]rly the necessity of [illegible] a supply of high-qualit[illegible]ower to insure Japan's lea[illegible]in the establishment of co[illegible]rity in Greater East Asia. "In view of the fact that our agricultural class provides by far the most superior manpower for military and industrial service, be it therefore resolved that a certain fixed portion of our population shall remain in the field of agriculture and that of our population, including those throughout the three countries, Japan, Manchoukuo, and China, 40 per cent shall be maintained as our agricultural population."

In 1930, Japan's population reached 64,450,000, an increase of almost 30,000,000. The number of laborers totaled 29,600,000 or an increase of 12,300,000. Of this number, the farming, forestry and marine occupations saw a gain of but 190,000, despite the elapse of sixty long years. As compared with the aggregate increase of the total laboring class, this datum shows that during this period, there was a greater tendency for the working people to turn to the commercial and industrial fields in the metropolitan districts than toward the rural and marine fields.

New Plan Laid

Unlike the situation at present, however, that period was untroubled with the problems involving the migration of its agricultural class. The situation has changed today, for at present, the entire farming industry has advanced. Of the entire 6,000,000 cho of tillable land in Japan, the largest portion is occupied by some 5,600,000 farming families, each occupying on an average less than one cho per family. Of this number, some 1,900,000 farmers, 34 per [illegible] of the total farming less than one [illegible], are working the soil of lands [illegible] than 5 tan in size.

In seeming contradiction to this situation, however, the Government instigated a plan whereby some 40 per cent of her population were to be maintained in the farming industry. By 1960 she hoped to expand her population to an aggregate of 100,000,000, increasing the present farming class by some 12,000,000. To accommodate this increase, it was necessary for her to supply the surplus with workable and fertile fields.

The answer to this question was found in the preamble of her allotment program—Japan, Manchoukuo, and China. Here aim was to effect the wholesale migration of her farming class for the establishment of productive and prosperous farming communities within other countries. It was her hope to foster there the progenies of a sturdy Yamato race. Thus the possibilities of both Manchoukuo and China gained double significance. Today, the colonization program for Manchoukuo has loomed doubly important not only in the expansion of the Japanese people but in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Bill Clearings

October 10

(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	215.238	132.084
Balance	27.244	17,934

BRIGHTER PROSPECT SEEN IN CHOSEN SILK

Industry Being Modernized With Large Filature Mills Set Up in Various Parts

The silk reeling industry of Chosen is now required to play a more important role than in pre-war days as an important resource to enrich the supply of fibers in demand in Chosen, Manchoukuo, in Japan Proper, says the Kokusei Graph in its recent issue.

"Silk reeling is the first of all textile industries of Chosen which has been modernized up to the present", the periodical states. "Its development as one of the modern industries of that country dates back to the beginning of the Taisho era (1912-1926). Since then it has been making a speedy development thanks to the favorable weather and climate of the country where the mulberry trees thrive easily.

"The silk reeling of Chosen is dependent in a measure upon the labor of individual peasants, who are engaged in sericulture at home. In recent years, however, it is steadily assuming the nature of a modern industry in keeping with the establishment of large filature mills at various parts of the peninsula.

"The interruption of silk export due to the great change in the international situation has given rise to a fundamental change in the position of Japan's silk industry. In the pre-war days, the raw silk of Japan occupied a prominent position as one of its principal exports. At present, it occupies a position of no smaller importance, not as an object of export trade as a matter of course, but as one of the most important textile materials for home consumption. All proprietors of the filature mills in Japan Proper, abiding by the Silk-Reeling Industry Control Law, are exercising strenuous efforts to meet the demand of the State under the extraordinary situation in which it stands at present.

"In view of the fundamental change in the international situation and its direct effects on the silk-reeling industry, the Government-General of Chosen promulgated last March the Silk Reeling Industry Control Law and an ordinance for the Control of the Silk Reeling Industry in Chosen. By virtue of the law and ordinance in question, the Government-General of Chosen and the [illegible] Company of Chosen are doing their utmost to lead the silk reeling mills in the peninsula along the course adopted in view of the latest situation in and out of the country."

According to the statistics prepared by authorized quarters, the Graph states, there were in Chosen at the end of 1941 as many as 349,000 families engaged in silk-reeling with 349,000 cauldrons. The total production of raw silk in that country for the 12 months ending December, 1941, was 2,200 tons valued at ¥43,650,000, which as compared with the preceeding 12 months shows an increase of 8.7 per cent (or 28,000) in the number of the families engaged in the industry in question; an increase of 7.5 per cent (or 24,000) in the number of the cauldrons in use; an increase of 2.8 per cent (or 59,000 tons) in the quantity of raw-silk produced, and an increase of 2.7 per cent (or ¥1,160,000) in value.

Statistics from 1932 to 1941 reveal the following.—

Year	Number of families	Number of cauldrons	Quantity produced (Met. ton)
1932	294.843	293.912	1,523
1933	282.636	283.911	1.597
1934	386.320	386.070	2.126
1935	361.300	362.737	1.909
1936	344.822	346.167	1.885
1937	333.909	332.118	1.901
1938	350.501	348.577	2,160
1939	315.502	323.137	2.120
1940	321.172	324.439	2.107
1941	349.127	348.867	2,166

In recent years, a substantial portion of the raw silk produced in Chosen has been shipped to Japan Proper and Manchoukuo, where its demand is steadily increasing in recent years.

Control Body Meets

A sub-committee for the inauguration of the Chemical Industry Control Association held its third meeting at the head-office of the Japan Fertilizer Company at 10 a.m. Thursday, with the attendance of Chuji Suzuki, chairman, Ichiro Ishikawa, Shigeru Yamamoto, chief of the Chemical Bureau, and others. Various questions concerning the association's expenditure for the first twelve months following its establishment and the amount of regular contributions to be imposed on all companies belonging to the association for its maintenance were discussed, says the Chugai.

Investments

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NIZO OBA

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Correspondence in English Invited.

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES AND THE WAR

Allied Expectations of Germany's Collapse From Oil Shortage Falsified by Events—Britain Now Severely Hit Due to Loss of Resources

The gross mistake which the Allies committed in the initial period of the present great war was about "German petroleum," which was the center of world attention in those days. It was generally considered that the giant German mechanized army would drink up all oil stocks in no time and would collapse under the heavy weight of its own armor.

After the lapse of three years since the opening of the war, however, the German mechanized army is more active than ever, and although the German-Soviet war has entered the stage where Germany must seek oil resources in the expansive oil-fields of the Caucasus, it was not only the expectation of the Allies that has been completely falsified but that of the whole world. What has enabled the modern leviathan to show its overwhelming power utterly beyond the expectation of the world has been the excellent productive power of Germany for artificial petroleum as the following figures will show:

Output of Natural and Artificial Petroleum On the European Continent During 1941

(Unit: 1.000 tons)

Artificial Petroleum (Germany)	
Direct liquefaction process	2,100
Dry distillation process	700
Other processes	1.300
Synthetic lubricating oil	100
Synthetic benzol	500
Synthetic motor alcohol	500
Total	5.200
Natural Petroleum	
Greater Germany (including Austria, Hungary, Poland)	1.300
Hungary, Albania	400
Rumania	5.100
Total	6.800
Artificial Petroleum	
France, Holland and Belgium	300
Italy	100
Total	400
Grand total	12.400

This 12,400,000 tons was in 1941 sufficient to fill more than half the requirements on the European Continent on a peacetime basis, but Germany was able, by virtue of strict restriction on consumption, to use almost the entire volume for military purposes.

At least up to the present time, the oil resources at the disposal of Germany have been sufficient to meet the war needs, and yet, with the great work of reconstructing the European Continent on the one hand and an extensive battlefront to operate on the other hand, Germany needs large supplies of oil. The desperate fight which the country is at present carrying on on the Volga River is, of course, motivated to a great extent by such a demand.

The production of petroleum in the British Isles is quite negligible in quantity, comprising only 120,000 tons obtainable from coal liquefaction, 180,000 tons of benzol and 120,000 tons of shale oil (based on the figures for 1939), while imported petroleum amounted to 12,000,000 tons in 1939. The 12,000,000 tons were imported from various parts of the world. For example, the Dutch West Indies accounted for 3.6 per cent, Iran for 19.6 per cent, the United States for 17.5 per cent, Venezuela for 4.3 per cent, Rumania for 2.9 per cent and the Soviet Union for 2.5 per cent.

Conditions were far more favorable, however, for the British Empire as a whole. That is to say, Britain's overseas territories were respectively being guaranteed enough oil supplies from other countries located comparatively near to them—Canada could obtain the necessary supplies from the direction of the Caribbean Sea and the United States, the Near East from Iran and Barren Island, and her possessions in the Orient from the former Dutch East Indies.

The War, however, caused the loss of these supply markets to Britain or they were isolated from her. British routes have since been robbed of their safety of navigation also. At the time of the breaking out of the War, the British Empire owned 3,300,000 tons of tankers, together with 6,000,000 tons chartered from the Allies. These tankers, however, were sent to the bottom one after another with the progress of the War. During the first fourteen months of the War, as many as 75 tankers or 525,000 tons were sunk. No wonder that petroleum is getting to be a costly commodity for the British Empire, particularly to the mainland.

The United States has by far the largest oil resources at her command, and yet it is remarkable that even there petroleum is not a commodity which can be procured with ease. Rich in oil resources though the United States distribution there is not even, so that the product cannot get its commodity value until it is transported over long distances to places of consumption, whereas tankers operating in the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico and along the Atlantic coast are subjected to frequent attacks by undersea-craft and the efficiency of land transportation is but small. In these circumstances, the United States in spite of such abundant oil resources is suffering from a shortage in it.

It is highly probable, of course, that the intensification of control over the oil industry, restriction on civilian consumption of oil, improvement and expansion of transportation facilities for which the United States Government is exerting its utmost efforts may produce some results sooner or later, but this does not alter the fact that the United States is suffering from an acute shortage of oil, which, if not tided over successfully in due course, will prove fatal to it in the long run.

In spite of all adverse circumstances under which the Allies are laboring in replenishing their petroleum supplies it is difficult to deny that as far as the resources are concerned they are still in a better position than the Axis side. The abundant oil resources in the Latin American States are all controlled by Anglo-American capital and to offer their product to the United States even coincides with their needs. We can readily apprehend this fact when we look back upon the manner in which the long pending Mexican oilfield problem was finally settled in April last.

Despite all difficulties involved in obtaining adequate supplies, petroleum still remains a comparatively cheap commodity for the Allies. We must not indulge in the sweet dream of the isolation of the British Isles from petroleum supplies, much less can we entertain any exaggerated expectations from the petroleum famine which is now prevalent in the factory zones of the eastern States of America. In the latter case we must not overlook the fact that the petroleum famine is partly due to the gigantic strides which the big factories in these regions have taken toward expanded productivity with such huge motor power as proves a great drain on all oil stocks of the country.

Although the war situation has been decidedly in favor of the Axis whose final victory is a preconcluded fact, yet it is not an easy matter to completely upset the Anglo-American domination of so many years' standing over the petroleum industry. This is the reason why we should expedite the completion of our works for developing the oil resources in Greater East Asia and go vigorously with increased production of substitute fuel, so that we may bring all our preparations to perfection for carrying out a protracted war to a victorious conclusion.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1942

A Gesture of Futility

The United States Government has just announced that it "is prepared promptly to negotiate with the Chungking Government a treaty providing for the immediate relinquishment of this country's extraterritorial rights in China and for the settlement of related questions, and that the Government of the United States expects in the near future to present to the Chungking Government for its consideration a draft treaty which will accomplish the purpose mentioned. . . . The Government of the United States is gratified to know that the British Government shares this government's views and is taking similar action."

It is to laugh! If ever there was a case of locking the stable door after the horse had been stolen, this is it!

What extraterritorial rights do the United States and Britain really possess in China today that they can pretend to relinquish them? What real authority and jurisdiction does the shadow regime at Chungking have that it can pretend to benefit by the Anglo-American action? A glance at the actualities of the situation would show that neither the United States nor Britain has anything to lose, for their influence has already completely disappeared from all the parts of China that mean anything to them. Shanghai, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, and Tsingtao, to name only a few cities, are the places where the enjoyment of extraterritoriality used to be of value to the Americans and the British. These are the places where the relinquishment of extraterritoriality by the Americans and the British would have been of benefit to China. But it is precisely from these places that Japan has already driven out both the Anglo-American Powers and the usurping Chiang Kai-shek regime. The relinquishment of theoretical rights, by governments which are in no position to exercise those rights, to a refugee administration which is in no position to profit from this relinquishment is a shadow transaction which cannot have the slightest meaning.

If the United States and Britain were really sincere in wishing to restore the special privileges they had wrested from China, why did they not take this action sooner when it might have meant something? As early as the time of the Washington Conference in 1921-2, these two Powers had gone on record as favoring the relinquishment of their special privileges. But they did nothing to transform their pretensions into an actuality as long as there was any advantage to be derived from hanging on to their special privileges. It is notable that it is only after they have lost these special privileges that they are making this grand gesture, pretending to give up something which they no longer have. If the United States is sincere in wishing to respect the dignity of the Chinese people, why is it that she has made no move even yet to modify her immigration laws which rigidly exclude Chinese settlers from American territory? Why is it that the United States has made no move to grant Chinese the right of naturalization?

The meaningless gesture of the United States and Britain pretending to give up extraterritoriality can have only one object. It is designed to mollify and muzzle the Chungking leaders who have recently been loud in their complaints over the failure of the Americans and the British to send them any effective aid. As Wendell Willkie admitted he had discovered in the course of his visit to Chungking, the leaders of the Chiang regime are not only bitter at the way they have been abandoned by the Anglo-Americans so far but are likewise distrustful as to whether the United States and Britain have any interest in, or intention of, working for the welfare of this part of the world even in the future. It is to combat this mistrust that the United States and Britain have resorted to their theatrical gesture. Undoubtedly they hope thereby to fool the Chungking leaders into throwing more of their pathetic followers into the bloody but futile resistance against Japan as tools of Anglo-American ambition.

But in view of the actual fact that these countries have not the slightest real interest in China nor any intention of promoting her welfare except in so far as they can utilize her as a tool, their gesture can only result in failure. In fact, their resorting to such a meaningless measure constitutes a clear confession of how completely impotent they have now become to do anything concrete for the desperate Chiang regime. What a contrast to the actions of Japan which has already actually restored the former foreign concessions at Canton and Tientsin to the National Government of China and which is cooperating hand in hand with this rightful Government in practical and concrete measures which are rapidly restoring glory and power to a resurrected Nationalist China!

Stalin's Complaint

The resentment which the Soviet leaders justly feel toward Britain and the United States for their betrayal of the Soviet Union has at last come out into the open. In a letter answering certain inquiries made by Robert Cassidy, an American correspondent of the Associated Press in Moscow, Soviet Premier Josef Stalin a few days ago bluntly expressed his dissatisfaction.

This, of course, is not the first time that the Soviets have made known their grave disappointment at the failure of the Allies to give them proper support. It may be remembered that when Winston Churchill went to Moscow in August in an attempt to mollify the Soviet leaders, his visit proved to be so unsuccessful that he was forced to admit to the House of Commons a few weeks later that "the Russians did not think that the British and the Americans had done enough to take the weight off the Soviets." More recently on the occasion of Wendell Willkie's visit to Moscow, the Soviet leaders again expressed the same sentiments, while Willkie, unburdened by any official responsibility like Churchill, tried to soften the blow by pretending to agree with the Soviet point of view and promised to relay it to the American nation. But Stalin apparently had had enough of official and semi-official diplomatic pussyfooting, and so he chose to come right out into the open in a blunt, unofficial letter to an American correspondent for publication throughout the world.

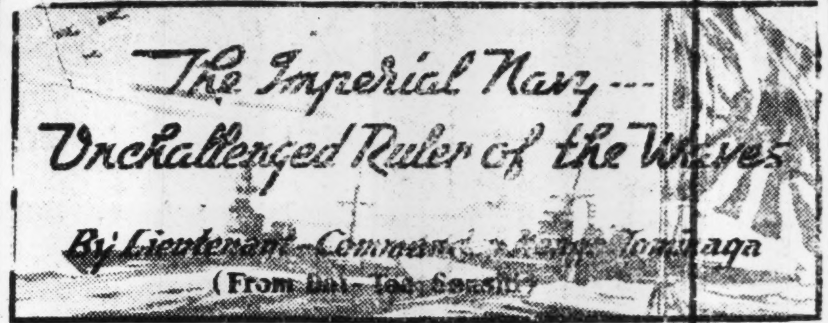
In this letter dated October 4, Stalin first states that the creation of a second front in Europe by the Allies plays a most important part in the calculations of the Soviets. In his words, it is "of the greatest significance." But in view of the failure of the Allies to live up to their obligations to the Soviet Union, Stalin sharply complains:

"Compared with the help which the Soviet Union gave to the Allies by concentrating the main forces of the German armies on itself, Allied help to the Soviet Union so far has been only of a very small effect. To expand this help and to make it more effective, only one thing is necessary: that is, the Allies fulfill their obligations fully and punctually."

Aside from the abrupt and bitter tone of this complaint, an unusually serious charge is the implication that the Allies have not been fulfilling their obligations fully nor punctually. This can only mean that the agreements entered into with so much fanfare some months ago by the Soviet Union with Britain and the United States have proved to be a failure.

So seriously embarrassing is this Soviet accusation that Britain and the United States have been thrown into a veritable panic. In the House of Commons, Churchill begged the excited members not to press questions regarding this startling statement of Stalin. In Washington, Roosevelt pretended ignorance, saying that he had not read Stalin's statement, which of course is a barefaced lie, because for the President to have neglected reading a statement of such vital concern to him would have been an act of negligence and dereliction of duty of which even the most irresponsible and arbitrary dictator would hardly be guilty. The truth is that, however much Roosevelt wanted to hide the embarrassing fact, he has taken plenty of cognizance of Stalin's statement which is causing him no end of worry. How concerned Roosevelt really is about Stalin's attitude is revealed by the haste with which Admiral William D. Standley, American Ambassador to the Soviet Union, has been [illegible]called to Washington with his entire sta[illegible] military and naval attaches for consultat[illegible]s with the home authorities.

In the meantime, in the Alli[illegible] countries the general public has become keenly aware of the growing discord between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American authorities. The London Times has come out w[illegible] an editorial recognizing and deplorin[illegible] this discord, while both in Britain and the United States increasingly loud cries are being heard against the governments' policy of hush-hushing discussions concerning the failure to open up a second front. As the Soviet authorities have learned long ago, the Allied public is likewise beginning to learn how impotent and unreliable the governments of Britain and the United States really are.


The Imperial Navy---
Unchallenged Ruler of the Waves
By Lieutenant-Command[illegible] Tominaga
(From Dai-Toa Sensō)

Joint Strategy by the Japanese Army and Navy

The high degree of skill in which the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy have carried out joint operations in this War of Greater East Asia is unparalleled in the world's military history.

It is unnecessary to point out examples of joint strategy, and suffice it to say that wherever the battle flag of the Army waves, side by side with it is the flag of the Navy. Successful Army operations at Hongkong, in the Philippines, Malaya, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, New Britain and in the Indian Ocean were made possible by the close cooperation of the Navy. Wherever the Army went, a huge transport and supply convoy was necessary, and where a convoy was, the Japanese Navy was on duty.

This powerful, confidence-inspiring combination is but the manifestation of the spirit that burns in the hearts of all Japanese and is but the reflection of the determination of every Japanese to join hands to promote the glory of the nation and to advance in the achieving of the national destiny.

First Joint Operation

The first joint undertaking followed close on the heels of the declaration of war, when just before dawn of December 8, 1941, powerful Japanese naval units escorted a large Army force to northeastern Malay Peninsula, where a landing was effected to open the brilliant campaign that was climaxed by the fall of Singapore. Synchronized with this landing was a heavy bombing attack carried out by naval aircraft upon the airfields and military installations of Singapore in the first blow to paralyze the enemy's resistance.

Then, followed the campaign against the Philippines, which first felt the taste of daring, smashing air attacks which resulted in nearly 100 American planes being destroyed or damaged and the major airfields in the Manila area blasted before they could be put into use. Exemplifying the speed of Japanese strategy, devastating air raids were directed at Davao in the south, and military bases and installations there were blasted mercilessly. Then, on December 10, the Japanese Army, under the protection of Japanese warships and warplanes, effected a surprise landing on the northern end of Luzon Island, and two days later a successful landing was made on the island's southern point.

Attack on Luzon

On December 22 and 25, joint operations resulted in two more landings at strategically important points on Luzon Island, while on Christmas Day Japanese units began action on Sulu Island, in the southern part of the Philippines. With swiftness that the enemy could not match, the Imperial Forces struck at widespread points, and with quick successes following one upon the other, on January 2 the great city of Manila fell into Japanese hands. The enemy troops fled into Bataan Peninsula and onto Corregidor, two natural defense positions, but after ceaseless attacks from land, sea and air, exemplifying perfect coordination and cooperation, Bataan's defenders capitulated on April 11, and Corregidor fell on May 7.

The occupation of Borneo began on January 11, when a successful landing was effected at Tarakan through the closely coordinated action of the Imperial Army and Navy. Tarakan was speedily taken, and having gained control of the Macassar Straits, joint operations concluded in successful surprise landings at Balik Papan in Borneo and at Kendari in the Celebes on January 24. Without rest, the two fighting services again joined forces to conduct a powerful raid against the great base of Ambon in the Molucca Islands on January 31, and on seizing it they gained an important foothold to obtain control of the Banda Sea. Further south the Japanese Army and Navy ventured deep into hostile territory and following a daring attack occupied Rabaul, the most important port of New Britain Island.

These swift thrusts into the heart of the enemy's defensive positions opened the way for the Java campaign, which began on February 3 with a large-scale bombing attack upon the mighty Dutch naval and air base of Surabaya by formati[illegible]s of Japanese Navy aircraft. [illegible]wing a series of such raids, [illegible] Army and Navy operations was [illegible]ed first at the Banka Islands. [illegible]mportant bases there were occ[illegible]d on February 15. By seizing [illegible]mbang, on the southern end of [illegible]atra, control of the sea-routes through which units of the Imperial Army could be safely transported to the field of battle, was gained.

All during this time fierce air raids were being continued against the main bases in Java and so effective was the bombing that the enemy's principal defenses were smashed before they could be utilized against our forces. Not stopping with striking at the enemy's main positions, Japanese bombers blasted his bases to the south in Timor Island and subjected Port Darwin, on the Australian mainland, to its first taste of aerial warfare, to cut off his rearline communications and prevent the possibility of reinforcement and aid being rushed to his frontline.

The most brilliant of these raids, carried out by the Navy airmen, was on February 19, when 10 Allied warships and merchantships at Port Darwin were sunk by the deadly rain of bombs, and 26 aircraft were shot down or destroyed and damaged on the ground at the air-base near this important port. As the very first mass raid against Australia, which had been established as the base of operations for the Allied forces in the southwest Pacific, the attack by the Japanese Naval Air Force must have dealt a stunning blow, both materially and mentally, upon our enemy.

Under cover of these unrelenting aerial attacks, the two branches of Japan's mighty fighting forces again cooperated to effect a daring landing on Bali Island on February 19 and on Timor Island the following day, and swiftly they occupied all important bases there. By these successes Japan acquired a strong foothold for her operations in this area.

Swiftly and effectively the Japanese Forces completed their strategy of isolating their powerful enemy stronghold of Java, and on February 27 the Imperial Navy majestically convoyed units of the Imperial Army, which carried out landings to begin the final phase of the Java campaign.

Surrender on March 9

The decisive victories won by the Japanese Navy in the Battles off Surabaya and off Batavia, which took place from February 27 to March 1 and which have been described earlier in this series, demonstrated still further the part played by the Naval Forces in the Java campaign, and before the might of the Imperial Army in a short but brilliant offensive, Java with its defense army composed of Dutch, American, English, and Australian troops, unconditionally surrendered on March 9.

With the Imperial Army conducting its brilliant campaign against Singapore, the Japanese Navy with the support of the units of the Air Force, utilized its reserve force to reverse its attack and launched an assault upon Sumatra, which, when controlled, meant supremacy in the Malacca Straits and the Java Sea, and by this to be able to launch an all-out attack upon enemy warships and convoys rushing in from the distant corners of the globe to aid the beleagured forces in the southwestern Pacific. Thus, the Japanese Forces cut the routes by which the enemy hoped to receive reinforcement and supplies.

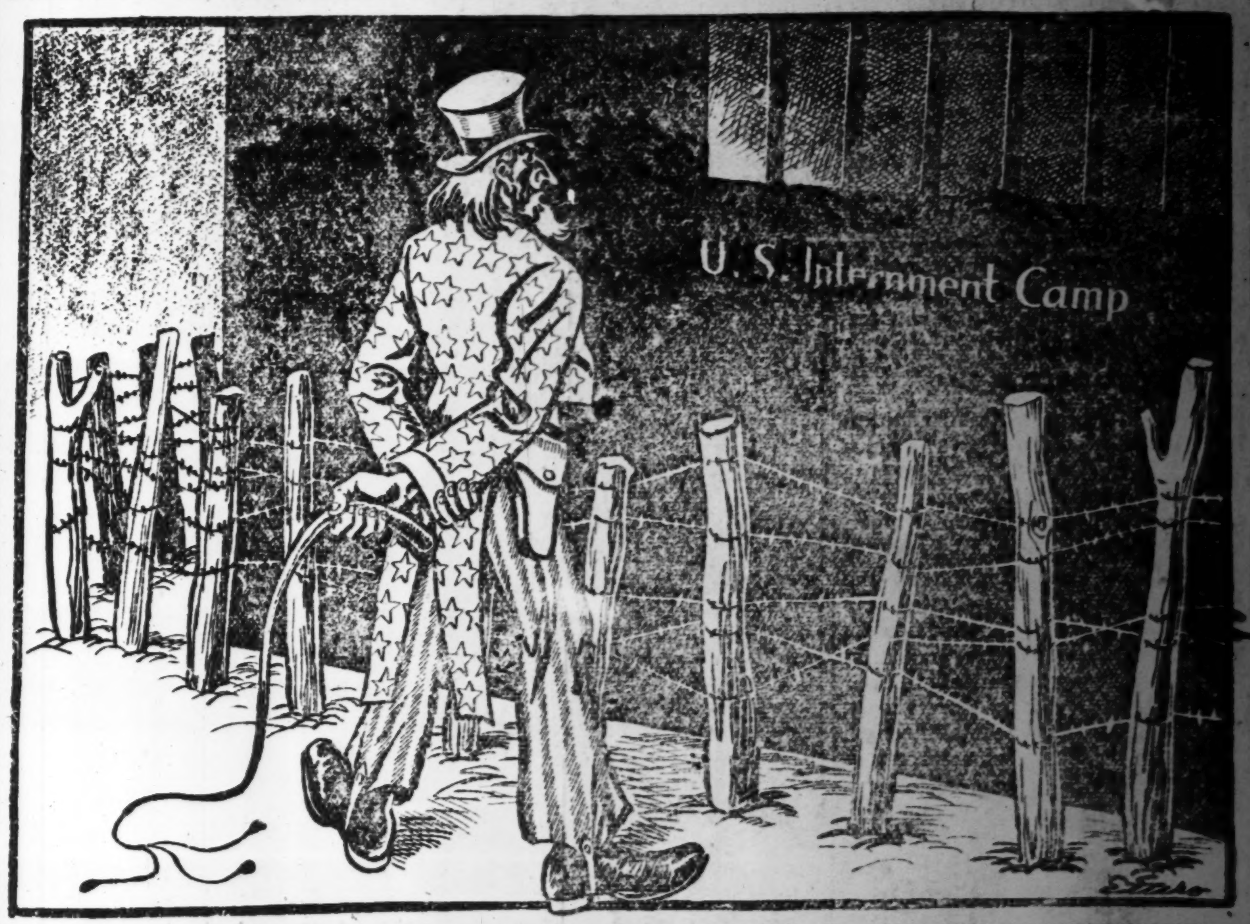
From February 10, five days before the fall of Singapore, until February 15, the Imperial Navy and the Air Force seized or sank 32 enemy ships, including the British cruiser Arethusa, in the waters between Singapore southward to the Banka Straits. Meanwhile, Japanese submarines operating in the coastal waters of India and Burma struck heavy blows at the enemy's sea transportation routes, while with a naval escort Army units carried out an unexpected landing on Andaman Island at Port Blair and after a brief campaign forced the unconditional surrender of the British garrison there. Here again was another example of the coordinated, unified action by the Imperial Army and Navy.

Thus, from the very start of the war the Japanese Army and Navy have carried out continuous operations in close cooperation to undertake daring strategy and to make determined advance. One after another the enemy's force on sea and his vital bases on land have been destroyed or seized, and swiftly and surely strategic positions have been secured according to plan.

Over the vast expanse of the Pacific and India Oceans, Japan has gained both the sea and air supremacy, and thus has made a great forward step in winning this War of Greater East Asia.

Every Japanese must ever bear in mind the fact that this great step was due to the close coordination and cooperation of the Imperial Army and Navy which were achieved through the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor.

He Thinks Nothing of Those Suffering Ins[illegible]e



MINISTRY OF EAST ASIA HAS IMPORTANT MIS[illegible]N

Various Economic [illegible]rob[illegible] Await Solut[illegible]n

By KIYOS[illegible] T[illegible]CHIYA
(From [illegible]aiz[illegible]

The [illegible]inistry [illegible]reat[illegible] East A[illegible]tic Af[illegible]s, a [illegible]y-c[illegible]ted M[illegible]try, h[illegible] bec[illegible] th[illegible] [illegible]nter o[illegible] tractio[illegible] f th[illegible] [illegible]s chara[illegible] and r[illegible]ions [illegible] the [illegible]ilitary minis[illegible]ion [illegible] the Sou[illegible]ern [illegible]gions [illegible]d t[illegible] Ministries [illegible]ntere[illegible] requ[illegible] clar[illegible]tion.

T[illegible] creati[illegible] of the Mi[illegible]stry [illegible] de[illegible]ed on a[illegible] the Cabine[illegible] Cou[illegible]s h[illegible] on September 1 a[illegible] 11 [illegible]s [illegible]ear. It will begin functio[illegible]g in October. The construction [illegible]f Greater East Asia is, in a sense, [illegible] of Japan's war efforts. It [illegible] measure[illegible] administrative expenses or si[illegible]fication of the official structure, it is intended to facilitate the successful execution of the present war. The new-born Ministry should no[illegible] contented with a mere re-adjustm[illegible] of what has already been in[illegible]istence; it must cont[illegible]te to [illegible] developm[illegible] [illegible]si[illegible] The adv[illegible]-be broug[illegible] [illegible]bou[illegible] by the Ministry will conce[illegible] first[illegible] the independent co[illegible]tries [illegible] the Greater East [illegible] Co-Pr[illegible]erity Sphere inc[illegible] Manc[illegible]kuo, China, Thaila[illegible]nd French Indo-China; second, [illegible]e districts under Japanese mili[illegible]y administration comprising the [illegible]hilippines, East Indies, Malaya, [illegible]orneo and Burma; and third, the [illegible]erseas areas, whose tie with Japan [illegible]roper has become very close as a result of the birth of the New Ministry.

The various districts of Greater East Asia are bound to form a Gros[illegible]sraumwirtshaft. It will be a hu[illegible] structure based upon an extensi[illegible] area, the maintenance of which [illegible]quires something more poten[illegible]al than national economy. It will [illegible]e necessary for it to have a h[illegible]ly developed economic power a[illegible] its main-spring. The most imp[illegible]ant task of this economy will [illegible] the industrial development of the [illegible]here and the improvement of e[illegible]omic distribution.

The best part of Grea[illegible] East Asia, in the past, had bee[illegible] [illegible]mposed of colonies of Wester[illegible] Powers, and its component units [illegible]e been linked with the wor[illegible] economy through the countrie[illegible] [illegible]ontrolling them. The Grossraum[illegible]shaft must concentrate its en[illegible] upon the maintenance of a [illegible]ooth economic circulation in G[illegible]ter East Asia as a whole, without leaving its units isolated from one another. It will surely become a potential control economy eventually.

State Planning

The first concern of the Co-Prosperity Sphere will be "Kokudo-keikaku" or State planning which aims at t[illegible]nalization of the industri[illegible]ons in each country [illegible]as well as an intelli[illegible]ribution of population. [illegible] urgently necessary that [illegible]res for the execution [illegible]do-keikaku") be [illegible]ked o[illegible] this [illegible]n, a price [illegible]nd a [illegible]n for an adequate development of [illegible]ces in the Southern [illegible] formulated. These plans [illegible] a due regard for the peculia[illegible]ms in the various areas in [illegible]-Prosperity Zone. Their i[illegible]details should be decided [illegible]untry and the plans ca[illegible] under our country's [illegible]d supervision; for they [illegible]work satisfactorily withou[illegible] [illegible]dance of a state having [illegible]administration. It must [illegible]ed that the form, etc. of the economic measures to be enforced will vary, depending upon the political status or conditions of the countries to which they are to be applied, that is,

(Continued on Page 5)

JAPAN'S COLO[illegible]IZATION PROJECT BOLSTERS MANCHOU ECONOMY

Emigran[illegible]s Develo[illegible]rre[illegible]ands—Rice Production Incr[illegible]75-F[illegible] in Five Years

By [illegible]SHIO IMA[illegible]HI
(From the [illegible]

The colonization and [illegible]velopment program, which has [illegible] initiated i[illegible] Manchoukuo for t[illegible]ast few yea[illegible] by the Japanes[illegible]overnment, started the la[illegible] group movem[illegible] ever to take [illegible]e in the history of the Japanes[illegible]ople. In 1940, 10,504 families im[illegible]grated to Manchoukuo, followed in the succeeding year by 6,981 families. In addition to the aggregate migration of entire families, there existed the so-calle[illegible] Youths' Volunteer Corps for the [illegible]velopment of Manchoukuo, [illegible]m which 12,600 youths were dis[illegible]tched in 1940 and 12,100 in 19[illegible]. Although this organization w[illegible] instituted only four years ago, [illegible]re had [illegible]lready begun a steady outflow of [illegible]mmigrants from Japan since [illegible]unding of the Empire of Man[illegible]o in 1939. By the end of 1941, [illegible]me 40,674 families and 52,830 [illegible]uths had migrated to Manchoukuo [illegible] colonize and develop its barren [illegible]rritories.

[illegible]n 1937, the Japanese Governm[illegible]nt [illegible]ablished a plan whereby 1,000,000 [illegible]ilies, totaling some 5,000,000 men, [illegible]men, and children, were to be [illegible]patched to Manchoukuo during a [illegible]riod covering 20 years. This [illegible]riod was divided into four terms, [illegible]ch term consisting of five years. [illegible]uring the first quarter of the 20 [illegible]ears, 10,000 families were to be sent [illegible]ut, while the succeeding terms were to be supplemented with an increase of 10,000 families to the amount dispatched the preceding terms. The first term of this gigantic plan terminated in 1941, and 1942 saw the dawn of the first year of the sec[illegible] quarter.

First Group Left in 193[illegible]

Before the initiation of this plan, with the establishment of the State of Manchoukuo, immigrants left their homeland to pioneer in a new and growing land. The first contingent left Tokyo on the 13th of October, 1933, arriving in Manchoukuo on the 11th of February. This was the group which settled at Yungfengchen, Huachuan in the province of Sanchiang. Migrating at a time when disturbances were yet unsettled in Manchoukuo, the pioneer group, made up of armed immigrants, met with disheartening difficulties. Time and again they were forced to defend themselves and their homes against the attacks of marauding bandits.

They were followed by the second contingent which reached Honanying, Ilan Prefecture in 1933; in 1934 the third contingent settled in Peitakow, Suiling Prefecture, Pingkiang Province, and in 1935 the fourth came to Chengtzuh[illegible]nd Hata River, Mistan Prefectu[illegible]ankiang Province.

It was [illegible]he success of these fo[illegible]ents, often called the t[illegible] in 1936 the [illegible]Gove[illegible]rated [illegible]nking [illegible]2[illegible]an. On this occ[illegible] G[illegible]ent announced that:

[illegible]order to help strengthen the re[illegible]hips between the two countri[illegible] aid Manchoukuo in the develo[illegible] of her progress, it is essentia[illegible] the Japanese Government [illegible]h a large contingent of i[illegible]ts to that country. It is t[illegible]ve of the Japanese Government to develop the industries of [illegible]oukuo and to realize its ideal [illegible]unity and amity among her people. It is only natura[illegible] that she encourage the large sca[illegible]igration of her people to the [illegible]wded territories of Mancho[illegible]

The estimation [illegible] number of her people to b[illegible]atched was [illegible] upon th[illegible] population of Man[illegible]ukuo. [illegible] the time, there were [illegible],000,000 pe[illegible]le living within the bounda[illegible] of th[illegible] state. In the 20 years specified in [illegible]pan's migratory program, this [illegible]ber was expected to reach 50,000,000, including among which the 5,000,000 immigrants from Japan.

In Japan itself, there were 5,600,000 agricultural families, of whose numbers some 1,900,000 farmed on fields measuring less than 5 tan. A tan being equivalent to .245 acres, 30 per cent of the agricultural popu[illegible]lati[illegible]n w[illegible]s cultivating farms appro[illegible]xi[illegible]y one acre in size. In Man[illegible]chukuo, the area of tillable land w[illegible]s 32,000,000 cho. Of this work[illegible] [illegible]14,000,000 cho (a cho be[illegible] [illegible]imes larger than a tan) was [illegible]lready under cultivation, while the remaining 18,000,000, lay latent and open [illegible] future development.

The fi[illegible] term of the 20-year immigrati[illegible] plan ended in 1941, and 1942 [illegible]w the inauguration of the first year of the second. In light o[illegible] the f[illegible]hat the present War of [illegible]er East Asia, which Japan has been waging against the Allied powers, may become important. It may be pertinent at this point, therefore, to show briefly the extent to which Manchoukuo may supply Japan with her staple food products.

Rice Production Upped

O[illegible] six principal farm products, listed in [illegible]he table below, rice, in 1940, saw [illegible]n increase in production 7[illegible]imes that produced in 1935. In [illegible] sam[illegible] interlapsing five years, the [illegible]oduc[illegible]ion of soya beans jumped up [illegible]00 t[illegible]mes, and oats, known to be [illegible]hing feed for war horses, [illegible]

Production From 1933-1936

	1933	1934	1935	1936
Rice	0	0	100	252
Beans	100	493	1,412	3,177
Wheat	100	865	2,917	6,411
Oats	0	0	100	5,682
Millet	0	100	659	1,139
Corn	0	100	553	1,283

Production From 1937-1940

	1937	1938	1939	1940
Rice	449	1,236	3,542	7,427
Beans	6,010	19,528	38,170	70,333
Wheat	10,148	16,713	36,390	64,579
Oats	15,714	25,835	56,720	106,202
Millet	1,651	5,045	10,951	34,000
Corn	1,921	3,909	15,974	62,938

Besides these staple food products, Manchoukuo raises potatoes, hemps, and various sorts of vegetables, the production of which have steadily increased since the compilation of the table.

The question which invariably arises next is: Of what importance is immigration toward the construction of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere? It is a vitally important one, for it is the one means for ensuring the adequate supply of manpower not only for the present but for the more urgent future. The achievement of her great objective will cost Japan long years of patient work. Its es[illegible]lishment cannot be effected with[illegible] [illegible]lifetime of her present genera[illegible] is the work of its progenies and their progenies. The realization of this new world order and the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, for which Japan is striving so earnestly, depends greatly upon the extent to which progress and development have taken place upon the continent, for it is upon the continent that the foundation upon which the establishment of the sphere is to be based, will be found.

Problem of Population Allotment

In order to ensure the attainment of her objective, Japan had need

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周刊

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